The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, on Credit Mobilier McComb.

Discussion on the Secret Sessions of the Committee.

An Effort to Revive Duff Green's Moldy Grievance.

Probable Change in the Postmastership at Chicago.

Strong Opposition to the French Spoliation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Hon. James Brooks today, [illegible] the attention of the House the allegations made in certain newspapers to the effect that Col. McComb had testified before the Credit Mobilier Committee that he had received [illegible] When he arose to speak, the members immediately gathered in the [illegible] of the House around Mr. Brooks, and [illegible] he proceeded he drew the undivided attention of both floor and galleries. He occupied nearly one hour in his statement, the most of which was explanatory of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad as a Government Director, though much of it was directed toward McComb personally, whom he excoriated without mercy, denouncing him as a perjured witness and a briber of Legislatures, quoting from the testimony of the New-Orleans Investigating Committee, of last Winter, to show that McComb furnished the money with which certain members of the Louisiana Legislature were purchased to favor certain railroad schemes in which McComb was interested. McComb's counsel, Jere. Black, was on the floor during this assault on his client, and watched the scene with a varying expression of [illegible] After recounting a great many circumstances in no wise pertinent to the matter in hand, Mr. Brooks finally entered a sweeping denial of the allegation, which was broad enough to cover it, no matter in what shape it might be made. [illegible]

THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Judge Poland followed Mr. Brooks in a few remarks, in which he explained the reasons why the Committee resolved to sit with closed doors, and added that the greater portion of the statements which he had seen, pretending to give what took place before the Committee, were untrue, [illegible] At this point [illegible] a member of the Committee, suggested that the [illegible] of the House be taken on the question of opening the sessions to the public. [illegible] accordingly offered a resolution [illegible] which [illegible] the resolution went over.

DUFF GREEN'S QUARREL AGAIN.

Pending the explanation of Mr. Brooks and the proceedings which followed, Mr. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, ambitious of notoriety, offered the resolution which has been systematically advertised for some days, alleging great frauds on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Committee, through the Credit Mobilier, upon citizens of the United States, directing the Select Committee to inquire into the same. Mr. Sargent, seeing the ill-considered character of the proposition, promptly objected, and when the simple reference of the resolution was proposed as a substitute, Mr. Dawes objected, pointedly calling attention to the fact that here it was evidently proposed to bring before Congress for inquiry a question involving mere private rights of citizens, and in which no member of Congress was alleged to be concerned. Mr. Dawes' remarks were a effective commentary on the ignorant conceit which inspired the resolution. It is understood that it was simply a covert under which the old quarrel between Duff Green, of Georgia, and the old managers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company might be revived. It will be remembered that Green always alleged that he was fraudulently deprived of the original charter franchise of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

The House spent the better portion of the session today on what is known as the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Two Per Cent. Bill. A history of this measure was given in the TIMES at the last session of Congress, and is briefly this: By the enabling acts admitting certain States into the Union, five per cent. of the public lands sold in those States were granted to them for internal improvements, and the States rendered an equivalent in refraining from taxing said lands for five years after they were disposed of to individuals. Three per cent. of this money was to be expended for improvements by the States respectively within their borders and two per cent. by the General Government in constructing roads to their borders. [illegible] The history of the case is [illegible] the amount claimed is about [illegible] It will have the solid support of the forty-three members from the States named, including even Mr. Holman, who never votes for anything, either right or wrong, but goes for this under the plea of instructions.

THE NEW LOAN.

The syndicate of bankers which placed the [illegible] of the five per cent. loan last year, is now willing to guarantee the taking of the remainder [illegible] of the five per cent. loan, and expresses confidence in its ability to place the four and a half per cent. loan under similar terms.

WHO GOT THE CREDIT MOBILIER STOCK.

The Credit Mobilier Committee had Mr. Ames before them again today, who continued his testimony, reading from a carefully-prepared statement. He maintained the ground heretofore asserted, that he placed no stock with any member as a gratuity; and that such as accepted it had a perfect right to do so on payment of the price demanded. Some shares were bought back by Mr. Ames from gentlemen who discovered what they deemed an impropriety in holding it. It is reported that testimony has been elicited before the Committee that a certain number of shares, said to be eight, were given outright to the correspondent of the New-York *Sun*, for supposed newspaper influence; and it is exceedingly probable that it will be shown that no stock was actually given away except to this party, and that he made personal use of it solely. To-morrow it will probably be agreed that the sessions shall be made public. The manifest propriety of this can no longer be disputed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A delegation of Georgians made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce this morning in favor of a project for water communication between the Ohio River and Brunswick, Ga., by way of the Tennessee. The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to which the question of the transfer of the Louisville and Portland Canal to the Government was committed, have considered the subject, and will report in favor of the transfer upon the conditions imposed by the Legislature of Kentucky.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTERSHIP.

Col. Frank Sherman will shortly tender his resignation as Postmaster of Chicago, to take effect Feb. 14. Gen. J. McArthur will, it is understood, be appointed his successor.

PERSONAL.

As an evidence of the increased attractiveness of Washington, it may be noted that the hotels of this city are now fuller at this early period of the season than for some years past, and the visitors comprise an unusual number of that class who have both leisure and means. Among the arrivals, during the past twenty-four hours, are Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. E. A. Wells, of Connecticut; Lloyd Aspinwall, Esq., John R. Devlin, Wm. Orton, W. B. Duncan, and John Hoey, of New-York, and Hon. Wm. Whiting, of Boston.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Merrill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Central Committee, arrived here today with the official document bearing the electoral vote of that State, which he has deposited with the President of the Senate.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

Mr. Cameron expects the French Spoliation bill to come up again Thursday. To-morrow, after the morning hour, no business will be done, as the official announcement of the death of Senator Garrett Davis will be made, and eulogies be delivered. There is an impression that the bill will pass the Senate, though no safe prediction can be made on this point. The speeches of the Ohio Senators today against the payment of the claims were very positive and strong. Mr. Sherman declared that the claims had no legal or equitable foundation. A speech of Mr. Thurman, made in the House nearly twenty years ago against these claims, was the basis of a veto message by Franklin Pierce, and Mr. Thurman has not moderated his opposition since. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, was equally earnest in his advocacy of the justice of the claims. It is apparent that the differences are very great among Senators, and it may be that the opposition is strong enough to kill the measure upon the very threshold [illegible] of the present session come forward in the House, and its defeat in the Senate would send it back many years, or destroy it forever.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

There will be some effort made by the Senate Appropriation Committee to have the Indian Appropriation bill finished this week, but it is somewhat doubtful if action is secured on it till after the holidays. In that case, all the appropriation bills will have to be pushed through the Senate in about eight weeks, which will make impossible action on any other legislation which may be strongly contested.

AN IMPUDENT FORGERY.

The pretended fac-simile letter attributed to Senator Pomeroy, and written ten years ago, turns out to have been written by one Edward Clark, who ran away from this city some years since to escape arrest and punishment for forgery. He was connected, for a time, with Mr. J. B. Stewart, a well-known lawyer of this city, and the fact of his writing this letter to Pomeroy's name has long been known here, and the matter is now only revived because an election for Senator will soon be held in Kansas.

[illegible]

On the [illegible] the Secretary of War referred to the Postmaster-General a letter from the Chief Signal Officer, and asked his co-operation in the plan proposed for the distribution of the daily weather reports. [illegible] immediate and extensive method of reaching the whole interior and agricultural populations of the United States with information in which each citizen has an interest, than any hitherto put in use in any country in the world. [illegible] or near the centre, from which two copies of the reports will be mailed daily to all post-offices accessible by rail or mail-coach by [illegible] day. At each post-office the Postmaster is to post one copy of each report as soon as received in a frame to be furnished by the Signal Office, which frame will be put up in a conspicuous part of the office, where it can be seen, and the bulletins read by the public without difficulty. [illegible] from his Department will be most cheerfully given:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1872.

Arrangements have been made between the Post-office and War Departments by which [illegible] the daily weather reports [illegible] by the Signal Office will be furnished daily to all Post-offices [illegible] from the several points of distribution daily by mail. As these reports are designed for the benefit of the agricultural as well as the commercial interests of the country, the Postmaster-General instructs all Postmasters receiving them to post them immediately in the frames supplied for the purpose by the Signal Office.

(Signed,) JOHN A. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, today: George Bliss, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; Leander Colt, Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, New-York; Enoch Jacobs, of Ohio, Consul at Montevideo; George A. Jaeger and Edmund Coatman, of Pennsylvania, and Robert T. Lyons, of Delaware, to be Second Lieutenants in the army.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—George E. Usher, at Asuncion; [illegible] at Matamoras, Mexico.

Indian Agents—J. S. O'Connor, for the Sioux at Grand River; Wm. T. Ensign, for the Blackfeet; J. L. Burchard, for Round Valley, California; R. K. Dodge, for the Hoopa Valley, California; Jonah Richards, for the Wichitas, Indian Territory; Henry Breiner, for the Seminoles; Daniel Sherman, for the Indians in New-York; H. W. Bingham, for the Sioux at Cheyenne River agency; Charles F. Birkett, for Pima agency, Dakota; W. F. Hall, Navajo agency, New-Mexico.

J. H. Brooks, member of Council of the District of Columbia; Adolph Cluss, member of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; Wm. H. Smith, Charles H. Nichols, James G. Berret, Wm. J. Murtagh, and Henry M. Sweeny, to be Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

C. A. Satterlee was confirmed as Chief Engineer in the revenue marine service.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Appropriations having set apart this evening for the consideration of the subject of the postal telegraph, they had before them, by invitation, the Postmaster-General; Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Prescott, its electrician; Mr. Thurston, President of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. Sweet, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; Mr. Brown, President of the Franklin Telegraph Company; Gen. Myers, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, and Hon. Wm. Walter, counsel for the Government in telegraph matters, together with others.

Mr. Orton addressed the Committee for about two hours against postal telegraph, criticising the report of the Postmaster-General on the subject, and showing his statistics were erroneous and his conclusions not reliable. In this elaborate argument he examined the Postmaster's statements in detail, contending, among other things, that estimates as to cost of telegraph lines had no proper foundation. [illegible] who was ignorant of the subject, and presented a mass of erroneous statistics. After Mr. Orton concluded his remarks, the other representatives of telegraph companies corroborated his statements.

The Postmaster-General made a brief reply, saying he employed Mr. Lines to assist him in the preparation of the report, and as he himself had no personal acquaintance with telegraph matters, he had necessarily to rely on the knowledge of others. His intention was to present a fair report. If such was not done, it was altogether unintentional on his part.

Mr. Lines made some remarks in defense of the report, when, at 11 o'clock, the Committee closed the conference.

THE PROPOSED NEW SILVER COINAGE.

The amendment to the Coinage Bill, as reported by Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, increases the weight of the existing silver coinage about one half of one per cent., making these pieces equivalent in weight to one half, one fourth, and one tenth, of the silver five-franc piece of France and other European countries, as recommended in a report of the Treasury Department to Congress in 1870, and more recently by the New-York Board of Trade. The present silver dollar is abolished, and a trade-dollar of 420 grains is authorized; in weight it is slightly in excess of the Mexican dollar, and it is intended for circulation in China and Japan.

ERIE RUMORS.

Anxious Cable Inquiries Regarding Preferred Stock—No Dividend to be Declared.

Numerous cable dispatches were received from London yesterday by parties in this City asking for information in regard to a report prevalent there that the Erie Company is about to declare a dividend upon its preferred stock. This report had been spread by the McHenry party, and for a long time the price of the stock has been bolstered up in the European market by such assurances. The fact that the Erie Directors were to hold a meeting yesterday, probably the last before the new year, caused the inquiries from the other side to be more numerous and urgent than hitherto, holders of stock beginning to lose faith in the promises held out by the McHenry clique. Although the road has been skillfully managed by Mr. P. H. Watson, its President, as was practicable with its resources and engagements, yet it is impossible to declare a dividend from its earnings. The Directors would not afford any reporter definite information as to the result of the meeting yesterday, beyond the fact that no dividend will be declared, either "cooked" or bona fide. The statement of Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the Company, some time ago, published, made an announcement that under the most favorable circumstances no dividend could be declared for five years, and it is certain that the finances of the road have received no important accession since that publication. The attempts of the McHenry clique to establish closer connections between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Erie, are viewed with great distrust by capitalists, and there is a general feeling prevalent that the less Erie has to do with Atlantic and Great Western the better it will be for the stockholders.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

California at the Vienna Exposition—Shocks of Earthquake in Oregon and Washington Territory—The Sacramento's Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—At a public meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, this afternoon, a special Committee was appointed, to report, at an adjourned meeting next Thursday, a plan for the proper representation of California at the Vienna Exposition.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning, smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington Territory; Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and at other points on the northern coast. There were three series of shocks. No damage resulted.

The steamer Senator arrived this morning with the passengers and treasure from the wreck of the steam-ship Sacramento. All well.

The contest between the United States Shipping Commissioner and the sailor boarding-house keepers continues. The sailors themselves take sides in the contest. There are five ships now awaiting crews through the shipping office. A meeting of sailors was held last night in opposition to the Commissioner. [illegible] a month wages on all vessels bound to foreign ports. At the close of the meeting the sailors formed in procession. The seamen who are shipped by the United States Commissioner are protected by the City police.

Some Particulars of the Accident to the Steam-ship Sacramento.

From the San Francisco Alta.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 9.—The steam-ship Montana, bound south from San Francisco, arrived here at 8 A. M. today. She passed a boat coming into the harbor, which arrived at the wharf one hour later, and proved to be the Captain's gig of the Sacramento, in command of the second officer, Harrington. The Sacramento went ashore on the night of the 5th inst., on the coast of Lower California. Particulars of the disaster are given as follows: The Sacramento had on board about 190 passengers, 150 tons of fast freight, and 100 tons of slow freight, besides $1,500,000 in specie, taken on board at Mazatlan. All was well up to last Thursday, when the steamer was between Point Eugenio on the mainland and Cerros Island, near the coast. At noon, she was directly to the east of the island, and north of the port of Eugenio, in latitude 28° north, and longitude 115° 9' west. She was moving at the rate of nine knots, proceeding nine hours on a course north west by north. At 9 o'clock in the evening, the course was changed to north-west half north, and continued until 11½ o'clock, when she struck.

According to the chart of the coast, which is not well known or defined, the course run should have kept the Sacramento eight miles to the westward of Geronimo Island, which the Captain was steering to avoid. The second officer, Harrington, was on deck, and observed land off the starboard bow. This was supposed to be the island. Soon after, he observed breakers dead ahead, and cried out to "starboard the helm," and called to the Captain to ring the slow bell. In a few moments the steamer struck on the rocks and became fast. There was a slight north-west swell running. The sea and weather were calm. No land was in sight, and the fog was dense.

At midnight the Captain's gig was launched, the second officer, two quartermasters, and four Chinamen were ordered to embark, and make as rapidly as possible for San Diego, to report the disaster and seek assistance. On the morning of the 6th, they had advanced so far as to be still able to see the Sacramento. The shore was then fifteen miles off. On the 8th, they experienced heavy seas. They arrived here much exhausted, but in good health. They immediately held a conference with Capt. Nolan, of the Montana. By plotting the courses run on the afternoon of the 5th, Capt. Nolan is of the opinion that the Sacramento has gone ashore on a reef running out from Point San Antonio, in latitude 29° 10' north, longitude 115° 30' west. This point must therefore be placed on the chart too far north, as well as Geronimo Island. The distance from San Diego is 210 miles south.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18—1 A. M.—In the North-west the barometer has risen with northerly and north-easterly winds, occasional snow and cloudy weather, extending southward to Missouri, and the Lower Ohio, and eastward to the western lakes. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, with lower pressure; in the lower lake and Canadian regions, southerly and westerly winds, generally clear weather, and low temperatures, and high barometers; in the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly to north-easterly winds, clear weather in the latter, and cloudy weather and light snow and rain in the southern part of the former section.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise in the North-west and over the Western lakes, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, with northerly and north-easterly winds, cloudy, cold weather, and occasional snow and rain, clearing in the afternoon; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, low pressure, cloudy weather and rain, clearing away in the evening; in Michigan, on the lower lakes, and in Canada, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and cold weather, and occasional snow; in the Middle and Eastern States north-westerly and northeasterly winds, diminishing pressures, lower temperatures, cloudy weather, with occasional snow and rain in the former.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, [illegible] 3 A. M., 20°; 6 A. M., 20°; 9 A. M., 20°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 25°; 6 P. M., 23°; 9 P. M., 21½°; 12 P. M., 20°; average temperature yesterday, 23°.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke on the Funding Loan.

Objections Raised in Congress Met Before the Committee on Ways and Means—Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Reissue of Greenbacks.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke Before the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning in reference to the funding loan. Mr. Boutwell's explanation of the $200,000,000 negotiation of last year was full and complete. He showed that the alleged loss of interest, growing out of the necessity of giving ninety days' notice to the holders of the called bonds, was practically unavoidable under any plan that could be adopted, since, even with money on hand to meet the call, it must first be relieved from the sale of bonds which would bear interest from the date of issue. He further showed that the amount of interest so paid, together with the whole cost of the negotiation, including the engraving and printing of the bonds, was reimbursed to the Treasury in the saving of interest by the new issue, up to the 1st of June last, and that there has been since saved over $1,000,000 in the reduced interest. The annual saving from that negotiation amounts to $2,000,000, with interest annually accruing and compounding thereon during the term of the bonds. The Secretary considered this plan the best that could be devised, involving the least cost to the Government, while it did not interfere with or in the least derange the ordinary operations of the moneyed or commercial interests.

Mr. Cooke said he had little to add to the Secretary's statement; he would refer, however, to the fact that when the Government was a borrower at high rates of interest all other borrowers, as a rule, were obliged to pay still higher rates. The lower the Government rate, the better it was for industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds, which were relieved of taxation to the extent of the reduction, and of the competition of Government at high rates. His firm conviction was that the attempt to sell the new five per cents and to retain the proceeds of such sales in gold until the called six per cents could be bought in would [illegible] from its ordinary channels [illegible] the Government of the means to redeem the five-twenties. By the plan recommended by the Secretary, this difficulty, as shown by experience, would be avoided, and the conversion into the new bonds would be effected without the slightest monetary or commercial disturbance.

REISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Explains to Congress His Authority—Forty-Five Millions and Not Four Hundred Millions in Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following letter was forwarded to the House of Representatives today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1872.

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House:

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d of December last: [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE SERVICE.

Naval News and Orders—The Army and Recent Changes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States steamer Omaha, Capt. Febiger, arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 18, and would leave on the 21st November for Rio. All well on board.

Commander K. R. Breese has been ordered to special duty as Inspector of Ordnance. First Assistant Engineer D. W. Grafley has been ordered to the Wabash. Lieut.-Commander John McFarland detached from the California, and waiting orders.

A Board, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. W. H. French, Second Artillery, and H. G. Wright, Engineer Corps, Major J. G. Tidball, Second Artillery, and Capt. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department, and S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, is appointed to meet at New-York on Jan. 15, to examine and report upon plans and models of gun depressing and other carriages for heavy ordnance on the Board, may deem worthy of trial. The chiefs of engineers and ordnance will lay before the Board all papers bearing upon the subject.

A Board, to consist of Col. R. C. Marcy, Inspector-General; Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, will assemble at the Schuylkill Arsenal on the 18th of December, to examine into certain clothing subjected to Cowles & Co.'s process for preservation. The Board will report to the Quartermaster-General, and are authorized to report whether or not in their opinion it is advisable to continue the use of this process.

Military Storekeeper John F. Rodgers is relieved from duty at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and is ordered to relieve Storekeeper Allgood, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, who, in turn, will relieve Storekeeper Martin at Columbia, S. C. The latter will report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty. Military Storekeeper Barrett is relieved from duty at Yerba Buena Island, California, and ordered to duty at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Commander Kirkland, of the United States Navy, has been ordered to the command of the United States store-ship Supply, at New-York, one of the two vessels designated to convey goods from the United States to the Vienna Exposition, next year.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Damage to Shipping on the Coast—The Schooners Hedges and Cone Abandoned at Sea.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 17.—The schooner H. T. Hedges, loaded with coal, before reported ashore on Block Island, was towed off to an anchorage by the cutter Moccasin, last night, whose assistance was called by the Wrecking Company as she was passing the island. After hauling her off, the latter remained by her for some time, when it was found that the schooner was leaking rapidly, and to prevent her from sinking in deep water she was immediately beached. She now lies in a safe place. The remainder of her cargo will be taken out and casks put in, when it is expected she will be floated without much difficulty.

The schooner Jonathan Cone, White, Fall River, from New-Bedford, while coming into this harbor, last night, in a thick snow-storm, went ashore on the south point of Goat Island. She was got off this evening.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—The brig E. Bertha, of St. Johns, N. F., struck upon the Maddle Ingonish and went to pieces last Friday. Capt. Pippy, after seeing all the crew safe, was lost among the breakers by a sudden breaking up of the vessel.

The brigantine Princess Louise, of Sidney, while at sea, sprung aleak, and was lost. The crew took to their boats, and after two days' exposure to great peril, reached Fouchu (?) all safe.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Work of the Examining Board—Midshipmen Promoted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The Naval Board of Examiners, which met at the Naval Academy the 1st of November, to examine Midshipmen of the class of 1869 and 1870, for promotion to the grade of Ensign, have now completed their labors, and are awaiting orders for dissolution from Washington. They have found the following Midshipmen qualified for promotion to the grade of Ensign: William G. Mayer, J. W. Danenhower, F. H. Crosby, S. L. Graham, W. P. Conway, R. S. Peck, J. Hubbard, J. H. Bull, H. F. Fickbohm, J. B. Collins, C. H. Lyman, B. Leach, J. B. Milton, C. P. Rees, H. E. Tyler, J. B. Murdock, L. P. Jouett, N. Sargeant, M. D. Hyde, W. F. Bulkley, S. H. May, and S. F. Comly. The three latter have been detached from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders. The others' orders have been heretofore announced.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

Last Day of the Fall Meeting—Three Races in a Heavy Fog.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—This was the last day of the Fall Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

The first race was for a Consolation purse of $600, one mile, and was won by Nick Baker, followed by John McDonald, Willie Jones, Tom Corbett, Pelham, Regulator, and Flora McIvor, in the order named. Time—1:52¼. Nick Baker was the favorite against the field, and won the race by one length.

The second race was a sweepstakes for fillies; play or pay, $100 added; one mile. Five entered and two started, and the race was won by a length by Vandalia, beating Sunrise. The fillies carried three-year-old weights, and the race was regarded as the best one of the season. Time—1:50¼.

The third race was for a club purse of $600; mile heats; all ages. The following is the summary:

Village Blacksmith 1 1
Pilgrim 2 2
Vesuvius 3 3

Time—1:52, 1:51½.

Repeater, Tom Corbett, Pelham, Flora McIvor, and Pugrim were distanced in the first heat.

The first heat was won by two lengths, and the second by half a length.

The weather was cloudy and the view of the track obstructed by a heavy fog, notwithstanding which the attendance was very large. Pool selling was very light. In the third race, Vesuvius sold at 125; Village Blacksmith, 115; Pilgrim, 85; and the field, 40.

ALABAMA.

Preliminary Organization of Both Houses on the Plan of the President's Compromise.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.—According to agreement, the members of the Court-house and Capitol Legislatures met at the State House, at 12 o'clock today, and proceeded to business according to the plan of Attorney-General Williams.

In the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor presided. No special business was transacted. The Barbour County Republican Senator took his seat, but it is contested. The seat of the Marengo Republican Senator will probably also be contested.

In the House the Republicans elected the temporary Speaker and Clerk. They will have a majority of from six to eight.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator Elect Patterson Acquitted at Once—A Palpable and Infamous Black-Mailing Scheme.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17.—The alleged bribery cases against Col. John J. Patterson and Gen. H. G. Worthington, in connection with the recent election of Col. Patterson to the United States Senate, were heard today before Justice Richmond. The testimony was fully taken, and the proof was overwhelming and conclusive that no attempt at bribery by Col. Patterson or his friends had been made. Some of the witnesses, upon whose affidavits warrants were issued against Col. Patterson and Gen. Worthington, in open Court repudiated their affidavits, and swore they had been imposed on in making the same. One witness, named Miller, admitted the falsity of his affidavit, and that it was made to compel Col. Patterson to pay $1,000. After an elaborate examination all the cases against Col. Patterson, Gen. Worthington, and the member Fortune Giles, who was also accused, were instantly dismissed amid the applause of a large crowd in attendance.

A Raid on the Baltimore Gamblers—Fourteen of the Gang Fined $500 Each.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—A short time since the police of this city made one of those spasmodic raids on the gambling houses that sometimes occur in other cities. A number of sporting men were arrested and indicted. Today their cases came up in the Criminal Court, and fourteen of the accused pleaded guilty and were fined each $500 and costs by Judge Gilmor. The cases of the persons who pleaded not guilty were postponed or removed to other Courts for trial.

Recent Accidents on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has recently suffered serious losses by the colliding of freight trains, the news of which, for some reason, seems to have been suppressed. On the morning of the 15th there was a collision at Rodge's Creek Bridge, between Galion and Dayton, Ohio. One freight train ran into the rear of the other, and demolished several cars. The bridge upon which the accident happened was broken down and burned, together with an engine and six cars. At Evansburg a short time previously two freight trains collided, destroying the engine and several cars. The exact amount of the losses sustained to the road has not yet been stated.

FIRES.

Burning of a Wool Brokers' Stock in Hamilton, Ont.—A Planing Mill Destroyed at Burlington, Vt.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 17.—A large fire occurred here last night, consuming the premises occupied by John Harvey & Co., wool brokers, and damaging the adjoining buildings, occupied by McKenzie & McKay and J. Davis & Co., both wool brokers. Harvey & Co.'s loss is $100,000. McKenzie & McKay and Davis & Co. had their stocks considerably damaged by water, but are well insured. Harvey & Co. are insured in the following offices: In the Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000; Etna of Hartford, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Scottish Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; Guardian, $10,000; British American, $10,000; Victoria Mutual, $2,000. The total loss is about $150,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 17.—Early this morning the planing mill of the Burlington Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire, which originated from the friction of a pulley connected with the main shaft.

The lower story was occupied by Shepard, Davis & Co., and the upper story by Matthews & Davis, box-manufacturers. Through the exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to the building in which they originated, though an adjoining mill was in great danger for a time. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $4,500.

Large Fire in Baltimore—Loss Estimated at $60,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—The steam saw and planing mill of Otto Duker & Brother, at the north-east corner of President-street and Canton-avenue, adjoining the President-street depot of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, was totally burned to-night, with a quantity of valuable machinery and stock. The loss to-night is roughly estimated at $60,000. The insurance is about $27,000, of which sum $7,500 is in the Royal Liverpool and London, $3,000 in the Alps, of Erie, Penn., $2,000 in the North Missouri, of Macon, Mo., and $5,000 in the Commercial Union, of New-York. There were also policies in the Exchange and Black River, of New-York.

The Fire Department was soon on the ground after the alarm was sounded, and the flames were speedily checked, the fire being confined to the building, which is a large structure, 80 by 200 feet, and two stories high. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of lumber in an adjoining yard was uninjured. The obstruction of the streets by the hose and engines on the track will delay the through train from Washington to New-York to-night several hours.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It snowed all day yesterday in Halifax, N. S.

North of Newburg, N. Y., navigation of the Hudson is practically closed.

The steam-ship Mass sailed from Halifax, N. S., for New-York on Monday night.

The steam-ship Scandinavian sailed from Halifax, N. S., at noon yesterday for Liverpool.

The President has recognized Rafael R. Barnhold as Consul General of Paraguay at New-York.

Hon. Wm. Garvie, Commissioner of Mines and Works of Nova Scotia, has just died in London, England.

Edward A. Pollard, editor and author, died in Lynchburg, Va., on Monday evening, aged forty-five.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a memorial of respect to the memory of the late S. S. Fisk.

Oakes Ames was examined by the Credit Mobilier Select Committee yesterday. John B. Alley will be examined today.

The Senate Committee on Patents will hear arguments in the case of the Gilmore Fire Annihilator on the 14th January.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz by the steamer City of Merida.

Her Majesty's ship Niobe will take the mails for Bermuda from Halifax, N. S., immediately on the arrival there of the steam-ship Hibernian, now overdue.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads have agreed to recommend the establishment of the letter carrier system in all cities of 20,000 population.

Capt. John M. Dukehart, the well-known commander of steam-ship Cuba, of the Baltimore, New-Orleans and Havana line, died in New-Orleans, yesterday.

The City of Newport, R. I., yesterday, voted by 263 yeas to 40 nays to expend $20,000 in connection with the acceptance of the Rogers bequest of $100,000 for the erection of a high school.

Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke were before the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday, and expressed their views as to what Congress should do to facilitate the negotiation of the new loan.

Mr. Wilbur F. Porter, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for Mayor of Watertown, N. Y., was elected yesterday by 400 majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket was also elected.

The Massachusetts Committee on Federal Relations, yesterday, reported resolutions declaring Mr. Sumner's Army Register resolution an insult to the loyal soldier, and unqualifiedly condemning it.

John Adams, alias George Williams, alias Brocky George, was captured in Philadelphia, yesterday, after a desperate resistance, accused of several crimes, including burglary. He is a desperate character.

The bill to remove the Capital of West Virginia from Charleston to Wheeling passed the House of Representatives of West Virginia, on Monday, by a vote of 28 to 20. It is believed the bill will not pass the Senate.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., states that an investigation into the cause of the recent explosion in that city, by which four lives were lost, shows that it was not caused by gasoline, but by some other explosive material.

The National Convention of the Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Association met in Cincinnati yesterday, adopted a constitution, and continued the officers chosen at the last meeting in office until the third Wednesday in April.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $5,312,322; coin, $70,182,944; coin certificates, $30,007,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,430,000.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday resolved to ask the House to discharge them from the consideration of the bill providing for the disposal or distribution of the Geneva award and to refer the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, legalizing the bonds of the city to the Superior and Beloit Railroad, the records in the City Controller's office in Milwaukee, Wis., have been overhauled, and show bonds of indemnity fully securing the City against loss.

The second performance of Mr. Maretzek's Italian Company at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, last evening, was well attended. Miss Kellogg, the prima donna of the occasion, was cordially received. She sang *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." The début of Signori Moriami and Abrugnedo was very successful.

The Mexican Telegraph.

Telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico, by way of Matamoras, has been re-established, and a telegram was received in this City today from the Associated Press of Mexico to the Press of this country, through its organizations, offering congratulations on the event, and extending invitation to our representatives to be present at the inauguration of the completed railroad between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, on the 1st of January next.

Committee of Seventy—Resignation of the Governor Elect.

Gen. John A. Dix, the Governor elect, has addressed the following letter to Mr. James M. Brown, resigning from the Committee of Seventy:

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, Dec. 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR: As I am about to remove to Albany, I deem it proper to resign my place as a member of the Committee of Seventy. In dissolving my connection with you and our associates in the Committee, I shall carry with me a pleasant remembrance of our joint consultations and labors, and of their earnest efforts to secure for their fellow-citizens a Municipal Government which should protect them in the future from the gross abuses of the past.

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

James M. Brown, Esq., Chairman Committee of Seventy.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Text of the President's Message Received in England.

Railways Impeded and Rivers Swollen by a Heavy Snow-Storm.

Cortinas Adopting Tammany Tactics in an Election.

Returning Officers Attacked by His Ruffians in Matamoras.

Spain Buying Horses in Mexico for Her Army in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Later Comment on the Full Text of President Grant's Message—A Ship Ashore.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The full text of President Grant's Message has been received by mail, and is published in the London journals.

The *Times*, reviewing the Message, says the President appears reticent, formal, and courteous, bowing to the diplomatic circle with all the urbanity of an old world statesman. The Message is a striking picture of the prosperity and rapid progress of the country. The *Times* approves of the proposal for an Alaska Boundary Commission, praises the President's moderation toward Cuba, and applauds the recommendation for the reduction of the army; and adds: "The President, about to enter upon his second term, finds the Union restored to its normal state at all salient points, but still bearing traces of the great war in the public debt and the disorganization of the South."

The *Daily News*, commenting on President Grant's Message, trusts his recommendation for the abolition of slavery in Cuba will be successful with the Spanish Government.

The ship American Union, which left New-York Nov. 21, for London, is ashore near New-Haven.

Heavy Snows in the North of England—Rivers Swollen—Punishment of the Disturbers of the Meeting at Stockton.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There was a heavy snow-storm in the north yesterday. In Yorkshire and Derbyshire the ground is covered to the depth of one foot, and railway trains are delayed. The rivers in that section are very much swollen.

Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstrations at the Fenian Amnesty meeting at Stockton, on Sunday, have been sent to prison for various terms.

Additional Particulars of the Snow-Storm.

LONDON, Dec. 18—5 A. M.—It has been storming for the last twenty-four hours, and the rain-fall has been the heaviest of the season. Large tracts of land in Leicestershire are inundated.

In Derbyshire, snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches.

The telegraph lines in all directions are badly damaged. Telegraphic communication with Liverpool, Leeds, and Hull is interrupted.

At Grimsby the gale was a hurricane, and many casualties are reported.

The Funeral of Lady Beaconsfield.

LONDON, Dec. 18—5:30 A. M.—The funeral of Lady Beaconsfield takes place on Thursday. It will be strictly private.

MEXICO.

Tammany Tactics in Matamoras—Cortinas Takes a Leaf from "Boss" Tweed's Book.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 17.—The delegates from the different precincts, who retired from the head-quarters of election without counting the votes for municipal officers, on account of the interference of the military, on the 15th inst., were induced last evening, by Col. Crezo, military commander, to again meet. Having done so, and being about to count the votes, they were attacked by thirty armed roughs, who carried away and destroyed the papers and votes. This act is supposed to be the work of Cortinas, he having publicly stated that with one delegate of the twenty-four he would carry the election.

SPAIN.

Defeat and Dispersion of Carlist Bands.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Three Carlist bands were defeated and dispersed by the Government troops on the 16th.

CUBA.

Spain Buying Horses in Mexico for the Army—The Horse Disease—A Mate Killed by a Seaman.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via KEY WEST.—The Government is purchasing horses in Mexico for use in the army.

The horse disease continues, and many horses are dying.

Andrew Marshall, a sailor, of the brig Mariposa, at Santiago de Cuba, killed Frank Brown, the mate.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Progress of the Special English Envoy, Sir Bartle Frere—Cordial Reception in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 17.—Sir Bartle Frere, who is now en route to Aden, arrived here this afternoon. He was met upon landing from the steamer which brought him from Brindisi by the British Consul-General and a large number of the officers of the Egyptian Army, who gave him a warm greeting. He proceeds from Alexandria to Cairo, where he is to be the guest of the Khedive.

GERMANY.

Change in the Attaches of the Legation at Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Among the passengers by the steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen on Saturday, for New-York, is Count Andreas Bernstorff, lately attached to the German Legation at Vienna, who has been appointed to succeed Count Armin Bettenburg as First Secretary of the Legation at Washington. Herr von Arko Valley, who is at present in Washington, takes the place of Count Andreas Bernstorff in Vienna.

The Prussian Council of Ministers.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Gen. Von Roon will act provisionally as President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, the Emperor having granted Prince Bismarck's request to be relieved.

WRECK.

A Philadelphia Ship Lost—Rescue of the Crew and Passengers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The steam-ship Laconia, from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, went ashore in the storm near Boulogne, and became a total wreck. All on board were saved except one.

That Cairo Dry-Goods Man, Who was Robbed of $20,000—He Comes to Grief.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Messrs. Blum and Amsen, of this city, who claimed to have been robbed last week of $9,000 cash, were arrested today, and their stock of goods seized by the United States Marshal at the instance of their creditors. Their liabilities are said to be $40,000, all of which were contracted within the last ninety days. Their visible assets are about $20,000. Bail has been fixed at $10,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF DR. J. G. HOLLAND. In ten Volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1873.

Dr. Holland is known to be a prolific writer, but most persons will be surprised to find that his complete prose and poetical works fill out no less than ten compactly-printed volumes. Among them we have three volumes of verse, *Bitter-Sweet*, *Kathrina*, and *The Marble Prophecy*; and two novels—*Miss Gilbert's Career*, and *Bay Path*. The remaining volumes are made up of those graceful and genial essays, chiefly didactic in their character, upon which Dr. Holland's reputation will probably ultimately rest.

That Dr. Holland is a popular writer no one can doubt. His books, whether prose or verse, pass through countless editions, and are read and liked by innumerable readers. It has latterly been the fashion among certain flippant critics to assume that because these books are popular, therefore they are mediocre in point of merit. To substantiate this theory facts are, of course, necessary; and the one fact which could be trusted to its support is the universally recognized readiness of the author to inculcate Christian morality whenever the opportunity offers. "His books are goody," we have been told. They bear evidence that they are written by one who holds that religion is a reality, and that literature ought not to be absolutely godless. Wherefore it is quietly assumed that they must be deficient in strength, originality, and conformity to the canons of art. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that this conclusion is as untrue in fact as it is in theory.

In Dr. Holland's "Letters to the Joneses," and his other writings of a kindred scope, he urges young men and women to be honest, honorable, upright, and earnest. He advocates no sectarian dogma, and preaches no dull and trite sermon. He writes good, vigorous English. He teaches what we all know to be manly and true. He urges his readers onward in a path that no one can deny is the only road to true happiness, and he does so in a frank and genial manner, and with lavish wealth of pertinent illustrations and appropriate ornament. His deductive essays and letters are thoroughly well written, and undeniably interesting. The only fault to be found with them is that they are written upon the theory that the reader has an immortal soul, and that he will be the better if he keeps it unsullied by shame and sin. So, too, with Dr. Holland's poetry. It is not the poetry of Shakespeare or Milton, but it is intelligent in purpose and graceful in expression—the work of an accomplished minor poet. Yet, even here, the fact that the author believes virtue to be preferable to vice is apparent; and therefore we are told that he is not and never can be a poet.

Is it not time to protest against this assumption that in order to be artistic, literature must ignore God and religion? Is there any reason why the author, whose theme is the love of the sexes, should be accepted as a truer artist than he who teaches that man's relation to God is of more importance than his relation to woman? No one pretends that Dr. Holland's books are religious, in the usual acceptation of the term; but the fact that they do aim to make men better than they are, is the crime charged against them. He is witty, he is pathetic, he is earnest and vigorous and pure in style. Because he is a Christian, as well as a poet and an essayist, is that sufficient ground, in a professedly Christian community, for attacking and underrating the merit of his work?

For ourselves, we join with the vast majority of Dr. Holland's readers in thanking him for the good service he has done, both in the way of instruction and that of amusement. This new and complete edition of his works, attractive as it is in its mechanical execution, deserves a warm welcome; and that it will receive it, no one who knows the extent of the popularity which Dr. Holland has so worthily won will for a moment doubt.

OFF THE SKELLIGS. A Novel. By JEAN INGELOW. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1872.

The first six chapters of this novel are admirable. They describe the childhood of the heroine and her brother, as told by herself, and form one of the most delightful studies of child life to be found in any literature. These two little people are drawn with rare fidelity to life, and are strongly and sharply individualized. There is no room for questioning the artistic merit of this part of the volume. Miss Ingelow has lingered over it with a firm, delicate, and loving pencil, until she has produced something much more worthy of her reputation than are any of her metrical writings. In fact, there is but one fault which can honestly be found with it, and that is the error which made it an introduction to a more pretentious work, instead of a study, complete in itself. For when the reader, whose expectations have been so thoroughly awakened by the beauty of these earlier chapters, proceeds to explore the dull and dreary regions that lie beyond, he is almost ready to resent the very excellence which lured him on in such a barren and unprofitable path.

The title of the book is suggested by the incident of the rescue of certain shipwrecked people by a yacht in which the heroine and her brother are cruising, off the Skelligs, two isolated rocks near the coast of Kerry. This yacht is the property of a wholly preposterous uncle of the heroine, who spends his life-time in cruising in all available waters. Among the rescued passengers is a man of remarkable muscles and Christianity, who, of course, becomes the hero of the story, and, after a series of unnecessary misunderstandings, such as never take place between intelligent people, except in third-rate novels, finally marries the heroine. There is, also, an episodical brother of this muscular Christian who misconducts himself by making atrocious jokes, and by committing the more excusable offense of jilting the heroine, who, though she does not love him, has permitted herself to promise to marry him, on the apparent ground that his lungs are nearly as bad as his jokes. Of incident, however, there is next to none at all, after the rescue of the shipwrecked people, and nothing but the most careful and successful drawing of character could have made a novel with so little plot even tolerably interesting.

Unfortunately Miss Ingelow labors under the usual inability of women writers to create a hero that bears any except an outward resemblance to the actual flesh-and-blood man of every-day life. Of course the exceptional genius of George Eliot has been exceptionally successful in this department of fiction, but, as a rule, a woman's hero is a thoroughly unreal and thoroughly undesirable person. Miss Ingelow's shipwrecked lover is a cross between a muscular clergyman and a strong-minded maiden lady of advanced years, and even could the reader be brought to believe in his existence, such belief would be an extremely unpleasant possession. The other so-called men, to whom the author introduces us, are even more widely removed from humanity. The preposterous uncle would be considered altogether too preposterous for a "screaming farce," and the episodical brother is a calamity as impossible as the crash of Plantamour's comet. Yet upon these characters the author has evidently lavished her entire strength, and the shadowy men and women, who are the supernumeraries of the play, leave no impression whatever upon the reader.

While, therefore, the introductory part of *Off the Skelligs* deserves unqualified praise, the work, regarded as a whole, must be called both dull and feeble. It is fatally deficient in character, and is unredeemed by frequent incident or exceptional narrative skill. Were Miss Ingelow, however, to confine herself exclusively to painting child life, she would probably demonstrate her easy superiority to all other laborers in the same field.

THE UNFORTUNATE ITALIANS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration Yesterday—An Exposé of Interesting Facts.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting yesterday, at which the subject of the destitute Italian immigrants was introduced. A letter was read from the Secretary of State, who says that the United States authorities in Italy will be instructed to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent a repetition of the grievances they complain of.

Mr. O'Gorman said he had no reason to doubt that these Italians were honest, industrious people, who were quite willing to work. There still remained [illegible] on Ward's Island, [illegible] of whom would go to Virginia on Saturday, and fifty were left at Castle Garden seeking employment.

Commissioner Lynch said he believed that the Italian residents of the City had done all they could to ameliorate the condition of these emigrants. One of them, Mr. Fabbri, had undertaken to pay the railroad fare of those going to Virginia.

A report to the Commissioners, made by Capt. O. H. Pratt(?), the Castle Garden interpreter, gives the following account of the imposition practiced upon the immigrants whose cases he has investigated.

First—They had no idea of coming to this country, but were induced to emigrate through circulars distributed by the agents of emigration companies, which gave a glowing description of the position and wages that could be obtained in America. The circulars were distributed through the hamlets and villages of the interior of Italy. Second—They have all paid their passage-money to America, some in cash, others by giving a mortgage on their property, with the agreement that the passage-money advanced was to be repaid within twelve months, with the addition of fifteen per cent. interest. Third—Some of the immigrants paid their passage to Buenos Ayres. Fourth—They reached Havre by different routes, and were there detained from two to fifteen days, costing them three francs per day. Fifth—The steam-ship that was bound to Buenos Ayres sailed from Havre a few days previous to their arrival at that port. Sixth—The agent in Havre persuaded them to wait, and go to New-York, as there was a better opportunity to get employment in that City than in Buenos Ayres. Seventh—The tickets given to them in different parts of Italy were taken from them before they reached Havre. Eighth—In Havre other tickets were given them. These were taken from them in mid-ocean by the Captain of the steamer. They have arrived in New-York destitute, and some of them have been kept in such ignorance that they do not know whether they are in New-York or Buenos Ayres. The baggage of many of them who have arrived here has been sent to Buenos Ayres. They all complain that they have been defrauded in Italy by the runners of the agents, who, they believe, have been authorized by the Italian Government.

STATEMENT OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

A communication has been received from Mr. Ferd. de Luca, Consul-General of Italy in the United States, in which he repeats, though at greater length, the statement made by him to a TIMES reporter a few days ago. On the question of not meeting the fact that a number of the Italians are dependent on the Commissioners of Charities, the Consul-General says he does not intend to meet it, knowing the loss that these laborers and artisans are to Italy, and the benefit to be derived from their labor in this country. He considers the "temporary expense of supporting them for a short time a good investment for the country," and cites authorities who have estimated "the average capital value of each immigrant, both as producer and consumer." If this class of immigration is not absolutely wanted here, the Consul-General suggests, "the best mode to repress their conflux is to let the United States Legation in Rome publish in the Italian papers a notice warning those emigrants against the hardships to which they will be exposed in coming here in the condition they do." This advice would be respected, while the same from the Italian Government would be suspected.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL FIRE.

Additional Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Fire-Marshal—The Time of the Fire.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon yesterday took the following additional testimony in relation to the Fifth-avenue Hotel fire, for the purpose of establishing the time that the alarm was sent out to the Fire Department:

Patrolman James McCormick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified: At the time of the fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel I was on post on Twenty-second-street from Fourth to Seventh avenues; I came up Twenty-second-street from Fourth-avenue, and at the corner of Broadway I met a young man who asked me if I had heard any alarm; I told him I had not; I stood on the east side of Broadway for a few moments and then I heard screams, and saw a man running down on the west side of Broadway; I crossed over and asked him what was the matter, and he said that the Fifth-avenue Hotel was on fire; I asked him if he was sure, and he said "yes;" then I ran to the fire-alarm box in front of the Gilsey House, which is on Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and sent out an alarm; I heard no cry of "Fire" after sending out the alarm; I remained at the box until the first engine arrived; I told the officer in command where the fire was; I think the first engine arrived in two or three minutes; I then went up to Twenty-third-street and called the officer on that post; he came to me from the direction of Sixth-avenue; I remained at the front door of the hotel until the reserves arrived; I think it was about quarter past eleven P. M. when I sent out the alarm; I should think five minutes elapsed from the time the young man asked me if I had heard screams until I sent out the alarm.

The General Sessions Grand Jurors.

The following-named gentlemen were drawn yesterday, in Supreme Court Chambers, and will be summoned to serve on the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions for the January term:

Robert Hook, Richard R. Butler, Charles H. Contoit, Daniel D. Badell, Benjamin F. Wheelright, Nathaniel S. Wing, Azariah L. Ashman, Ferdinand F. Dufais, Gordon W. Burnham, Mortis Cohn, William Hansen, Josiah Jacks, Frederick V. Noyes, Augustus F. Pearse, Hervey Davey, Ezekiel C. Williams, R. Suydam Grant, Bernard K. Murphy, Homer Franklin, Edwin Yard, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Roland G. Doty, Philip Dater, Henry G. Griffin, William L. Felt, Lawrence N. Fuller, Benjamin J. Hart, Edward Fanning, Jacques Guechin, Orlando B. Potter, Peter H. Jackson, Frederick Habirshaw, Oliver L. Ferris, Isaac Stine, John S. Rice, Simon Bernheimer, Felix Astoin, Francis H. Amidon, Robt. G. Cornell, Joseph F. Bartlett, Lucius S. Comstock, Nathaniel Ellis, Nathaniel Rowe, Henry D. Felter, Andrew C. Armstrong, John H. Nichols, Adolph G. Dumm, Ernst Korner, Amos R. Eno, and Marshall Lefferts.

The Danish Inundation.

Mr. Christensen, Consul of Denmark, acknowledges the receipt of the following further contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the above calamity: Niels Poulsen, $5; Fred. F. C. Struling, $5; Oscar Frederiksen, $5; Cash, $10; J. L. C., $15; Attachés of Castle Garden, (second contribution,) $[illegible]; J. C. & S., ($2 gold,) $[illegible]; Rev. O. Juul and other sympathizers at Perth Amboy, $[illegible]; [illegible]; Consul Hartmann and other sympathizers at Cincinnati, $100; Consul Lewis and other sympathizers at Baltimore, $100; [illegible]; Consul Hammer and other sympathizers at Boston, $200; Consul Savies and other sympathizers at Philadelphia, $[illegible]; D. S. & Co., $250; total, $1,371 75. Previously acknowledged, $2,160 86. Total, $[illegible]. A further cable remittance of 2,500 Rix dollars has been made, making 5,000 Rix dollars remitted in all. Recent mail advices from Denmark clearly show that the distress and suffering caused by the tremendous hurricane and floods, has been greater and more wide-spread than the telegraphic reports indicated, and further contributions are earnestly solicited.

A Question of Jurisdiction—Holding a Bankrupt.

Nathan Bach, a bankrupt, now in the custody of Marshal Sharpe, for the purpose of being examined before Register Ketcham, obtained, through his counsel, a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, now sitting in Oyer and Terminer, requiring Gen. Sharpe to produce the body of the bankrupt in Court this morning, and to show cause why he is detained in custody. The writ was served on the Marshal yesterday, and he promptly made return that Bach is held in custody on the order and process of the United States District Court, and stating that, as advised, he (Sharpe) declines respectfully to produce the body of the prisoner before Judge Ingraham.

THE PAY-ROLL SWINDLE.

Fresh Frauds Being Discovered Each Day—Other Arrests to be Made—The Feeling Among the Men on the Work.

The investigation into the fraudulent pay-roll swindle in the Department of Public Works is proceeding vigorously, and each day some fresh frauds are discovered. It has been already ascertained that on the big pipe works, on Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, alone, there are 100 men drawing money who do not belong to the Department of Public Works, although they are on the pay-rolls furnished by the officials to the City Pay-master. Taking the average month's pay of each man to be $60—and that is a very low estimate—it will be seen that the City is being defrauded to the tune of $6,000 a month, or $72,000 a year. It yet remains to be seen how many of the officials connected with the work have a share in this wholesale plunder. On other of the public works a similar system of fraud has been in operation, it is believed, but probably not to such an extent as on the big pipe work on Tenth-avenue. In a few days, when sufficient evidence has been collected, and some more arrests effected, all the facts will be placed before the public. A visit was paid yesterday to the men engaged on the big pipe work on Tenth-avenue by a TIMES reporter. The chief topic of discussion among these men was naturally enough the pay-roll frauds just discovered. The men generally were frank in expressing themselves as much gratified by the exposure and discovery of the culprits. It relieved the mass of the laborers of an odium which could scarcely fail to attach itself in the public mind to all concerned on the work, as long as the responsibility for the fraud known to exist was not fixed where it properly belonged. The swindle was much too extensive and bears evidence of being so carefully planned as not to be put aside on the ground that it resulted from mistakes unavoidable for want of proper supervision. On the big pipe work there are [illegible] men employed. These are divided into gangs of seventeen, and to each gang is appointed a foreman, so that if a man absents himself from work his absence is necessarily noted. The only possible way the fraud could be effected is by placing false names on the pay-roll, and it is believed that this will be the solution of the matter.

The public may rest assured that the swindle will be probed to the very bottom, and that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be duly prosecuted.

A Police Picture—Outrageous Proceedings by an Innocent Officer.

Patrolman John Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday, on a charge of improper conduct preferred by Mr. Marcus Lipman, of No. 412 Sixth-avenue. He stated that on the 9th inst. a woman entered his store, ostensibly to adjust her clothing, which had apparently become disarranged, and while there attempted to induce the young ladies employed in the store to purchase copies of a recently-condemned weekly publication. The young ladies refused to invest, and Mr. Lipman ordered the woman to leave the store. She then began a discourse on free love, and when ordered a second time to leave, she greeted Mr. Lipman with a tirade of abuse, called him a murdering Jew, caring for nothing but dollars and cents, and threatened to tell every person she met that he was a robber and a cheat. The woman left, but, in a few moments, returned, and threw into the store a piece of paper, on which was scribbled in pencil, "Murder is in your hearts, like the ancient Jews, and they put Crist to death." She then stationed herself in front of the store, and informed persons about to enter that they were robbers and cheats there, and warned them not to make purchases. The conduct of the woman collected a crowd about the door, and Officer Dunn was requested to arrest or remove the woman, but this he refused to do. Mr. Lipman remonstrated with him, when the officer remarked he "Didn't see the woman do nothing." The complainant thereupon took his number, and this so enraged the officer that he seized him by the collar and dragged him through the streets like a felon, and had him locked up at the West Thirtieth-street Police Station. After being locked up for nearly an hour in a cell, he was brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and discharged. This statement was, in the main, corroborated by several of those in the store at the time, and Miss Agnes Henry, one of the employes, stated that the language used by Officer Oregan, who was present during the controversy, was so obscene and abusive that she could not be induced to repeat it. Officer Dunn, in his defense, did not controvert the accusation made against him, but contented himself by repeating that he "hadn't saw the woman do nothing." The officer said that Mr. Lipman was excited, and, after taking his number, remarked: "It is hard if citizens cannot be protected;" and he thereupon arrested him. The case was referred to the Board, and it is more than probable that Dunn will be dismissed.

The Eighth National Bank—Meeting of the Depositors' Investigating Committee.

The Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Eighth National Bank held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for the criminal prosecution of the Directors and officers of the bankrupt institution. Mr. Johnson presided, and stated the present condition of the bank and the prospects of the depositors in obtaining another dividend. It was moved that a subscription be started to fee counsel to institute criminal proceedings. A depositor stated that he was unwilling to take such extreme measures, and thought that by urging the Directors they might be induced to pay up the deficit in the assets of the bank. Another depositor stated that this course had been suggested to the Directors and officers, but without result, and recommended starting a subscription at once. After some further discussion it was agreed to employ counsel, and $250 was contributed. The Committee then visited the Receiver, Mr. Alvord Man. Further subscriptions were received, and Mr. Johnson expects that $1,000 will be subscribed before the Committee meets again.

Dr. Irish's Trial—Mrs. Anderson Not Allowed to Testify—Evidence as to the Reputation of the Accused.

The trial of Dr. Irish was resumed yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The fact that an effort would be made to have Mrs. Anderson brought into Court to testify caused a large attendance in Court.

Judge Pratt said he could not find any authority for admitting Mrs. Anderson's testimony; but the application being pressed, the Judge reserved his decision.

John C. Pollock testified that the interview between Anderson and Dr. Irish, spoken of by witnesses for the prosecution, was friendly, so far as he could judge. It was a confidential talk.

Several witnesses were examined, and testified to the character of Mrs. Anderson, and to the kindly relations existing between the Irish and Anderson families, after which the case was adjourned till to-day.

New-York Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York Colonization Society was held yesterday, at the Bible House. The annual report stated that the object of the Society was to co-operate with, and encourage such agencies of the Parent Society in this State, and alluded to the work of the Traveling Secretary of the National Society, who had realized $18,000. Mention was made of the embarkation of 150 emigrants for Liberia.

Rev. Benjamin J. Haight, D.D., President; Hon. Thos. W. Olcott, D.D., Rev. John [illegible] McLeod, D.D., Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Rev. G. W. Heacock, D.D., and Stephen M. Buckingham, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and Almon Merwin, Secretary and Treasurer, were elected for the ensuing year. An Executive Committee and Board of Managers were also elected. A delegation was appointed to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, in January.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John Young, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. Peter Wiley, alias Henry Marshall, alias George Delmar, who has already spent nineteen years in Sing Sing, was convicted of petty larceny; sentence was deferred. James Meehan, for grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. William Moore was indicted for robbery in the third degree, and pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny; he was sent to State Prison for five years. John McMullain was convicted of robbery in the first degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

Criminal Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, counsel for James C. King, charged with the murder of Anthony E. O'Neill, asked for a postponement of his trial pending the return of a commission to take testimony in Germany. It is claimed that through this commission testimony will be procured showing that in former years King was compelled to take a sea voyage in consequence of an attack of acute mania. The motion for a postponement was opposed on behalf of the people, and the Judge reserved his decision.

The case of Thomas Farrell, charged with the murder of a lunatic on Blackwell's Island, was sent to the Court of General Sessions.

The following prisoners were convicted and sentenced: John Henry, grand larceny, two years and six months in State Prison; William Adams, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872.

The Vice-President appointed the following committee to consider the question of providing cheaper transportation from the West to the Atlantic seaboard: Messrs. Windom, of Minnesota; Sherman, of Ohio; Conkling, of New-York; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Lewis, of Virginia; Casserly, of California, and Norwood, of Georgia.

The Vice-President also appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, and Osborn, of Florida, to fill vacancies on the Military Committee.

BATTLES ON THE REGIMENTAL COLORS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution passed by the House yesterday against removing from the Army register and the regimental colors the names of the battles of the rebellion.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—I hope that resolution will be put upon its passage at this time.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—I object.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Then I give notice that I shall ask the Senate to take it up to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, offered a preamble, reciting allegations of fraud in the late election in Arkansas, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to go to Little Rock, Ark., and investigate the matter, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers and to sit with open doors. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rice gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Thursday next.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, called up the bill to authorize the appointment of keepers of life-saving stations at Cape Cod and Block Island, which was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate took up the calendar, and the following bills were passed: Relating to the claim of John H. Chapman; for the relief of Thomas [illegible]; for the relief of W. H. Kirk.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with unimportant amendments.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that a careful examination of the question, made some years ago, had satisfied him that these claims had no foundation in law or in equity, and he made a long argument in support of this view.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, made an argument in support of it.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill creating a commission to adjust the compensation of claimants for damages under the Geneva award, and asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as the bill was now deprived of all features of a foreign character. So ordered.

Also, the bill appointing Commissioners to inquire into the depredations on the Texas frontier. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the bill to amend the act regulating the consular and diplomatic service, which was made the special order for Thursday, Jan. [illegible].

Also, the bill making provisions for ascertaining and marking the boundary line through the Haro Channel, between the territory of the United States and the British possessions. Passed.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The bill to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exposition at Vienna in 1873, and appropriating $100,000, was reported, and Mr. Banks gave an explanation of the measure.

The bill was discussed through the morning hour, and went over until to-morrow.

CREDIT MOBILIER AND MR. BROOKS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, then rose to a question of personal privilege, connected with the statement in the New-York [illegible] World that H. S. McComb [illegible] before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, Chairman of the Special Committee, stated that the Committee had unanimously decided not to allow newspaper reporters, or any persons outside of those immediately connected with the investigation, to be present. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Wood, of New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Sargent, of California, called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, said he had a resolution which he should like to submit to the judgment of the House, and he asked that it be read. [illegible]

[illegible]

After some discussion, Mr. Sargent objected to further debate, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, asked to be allowed to offer a resolution for open sessions of the Special Committee. [illegible]

Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, objected.

THE SUNKEN WRECK AT SANDY HOOK.

The matter was then passed over, and, on motion of Mr. Cox, of New-York, the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to remove the sunken wreck from the channel of Sandy Hook was taken up and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

PUBLIC LANDS OF OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

The House then took up as a special order a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee last session, for the settlement, with the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within those States.

After debate, and without action on the bill, the House at [illegible] o'clock P. M. adjourned.

Pacific Mail Steamer Great Republic Disabled.

News was received yesterday, of the disabling of the Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic, by the breaking of a main shaft while at sea. She was on the way from Hong Kong and Yokohama to San Francisco when the accident occurred. The ship proceeded under sail to San Francisco with but trifling delay. The only loss which the Company will suffer is that involved in the delay consequent upon replacing the shaft, and the attendant expense. The Great Republic will be ready for sea probably in about two weeks.

THE HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Publications of the Harper Brothers—Christmas Literature—Libraries for the Little Ones—Superb Specimens of Printing and Fine Art.

Something of the pleasure which the enthusiastic bookworm might be supposed to feel on entering a well-stocked library comes over the visitor when making the tour of the publication rooms of Harper Brothers' establishment. If the loaded shelves and tables did not [illegible] sufficiently the immense number of volumes published by this firm, the bulky octavo volume which their catalogue makes would certainly do it. Turning over its closely-printed pages, we find works in every department of literature; and these, in several editions, to meet the wants and means of all classes of purchasers. Of books intended simply for the holidays, they have not, this year, issued any large number; but the selection made, if limited, is an excellent one and many works which have proved popular among young readers have been bound in an attractive style, fitting them specially for holiday presents. A series of short and pleasant stories, addressed to girls, and written by the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, have been so largely called for that the supply scarcely keeps pace with the demand. They are written in a pleasant, sparkling style; are illustrated, and very neatly bound. Paul du Chaillu's books for young people are of course as popular as ever. His stories of the gorilla country, his wild life under the equator, lost in the jungle, &c., appeal to the heart of every boy reader, and the scenes depicted by his facile pen are brought vividly before the mind of the young reader by the illustrations which adorn the volumes. Rev. J. G. Wood's *Homes Without Hands* makes an excellent Christmas book. It is profusely illustrated, and has enjoyed a wide popularity on the other side of the Atlantic. *Dogs and their Doings* is another work of the same class, elegantly bound, and well illustrated. It contains a selection of anecdotes of the canine race, interesting to readers of all ages, and many of the engravings are from pictures by Landseer. The shepherd dog mourning over the grave of his master is a noticeably good specimen of illustrative art. Harper's Story Books, containing narratives, biographies, and tales for the young, with numerous illustrations, are very suitable for holiday gifts. They are sold separately, or complete in twelve volumes, and are bound in various styles. The same may be said of Children's Picture Books. These are octavo volumes, of 200 pages each, and containing illustrations by such well-known artists as Weir, Stanfield, Overbeck, [illegible], and Harvey. A few years ago, a book intended solely for the edification of children, illustrated by eminent artists, was unheard of; but these little volumes [illegible] the change in this respect; and in the excellent pictures which are presented in them there is promise that the rising generation of readers will be far better judges of artistic skill than the present one. There seems no more reason for using badly-executed or miserably-drawn illustrations in children's books than for writing the accompanying descriptions in ungrammatical English. The abundance and cheapness of well-illustrated works, such as published by the Messrs. Harper, are an educational help not to be lightly estimated. *Adventures of a Young Naturalist* is a work of this class. Intended for boys, and very popular. It is from the French of Lucien Biart, and narrates the strange doings of a party exploring the tropical regions, and the many odd sights and extraordinary creatures they came across in their travels. The descriptions have all the well-known vivacity of French writers, and the illustrations, of which there are 117, are the work of French artists, and of unusual excellence. Few books could be found more acceptable as a Christmas present to the average boy, who devours a work of this character with as much relish as he does his dinner.

Turning to works of a graver character, we find among the more recent publications Elisée Reclus' *The Earth*, and its companion volume, *The Ocean*. These volumes are descriptive histories of the phenomena of the life of the globe, and are largely illustrated by carefully-drawn and tinted maps. Nordhoff's *California* is a book intended for travelers and settlers, and, for the convenience of the former, is bound in paper covers, to permit of its being doubled up for the pocket. Hudson's *History of Journalism in the United States* will be issued in a few days, and the orders for it have been very large. For those who are still treading the paths of early study, the Students' Series is a most useful addition to a limited library. The volumes are cheap, and the selection of standard authors good. Hallam's *Middle Ages*, Gibbon's *Rome*, Lyell's *Manual of Geology* are among the volumes composing the series, which is a sufficient recommendation of it. Major-Gen. Hazen's *The School and the Army in Germany and France* is a timely publication. Any one desiring an insight into the causes and consequences of the Franco-German war would do well to get this volume. It is well printed and handsomely bound. A cheap edition, in handsome binding, of the works of Tennyson has been recently issued. It contains his latest poems, and the illustrations are copied from those of the most eminent foreign illustrators of the poet. The type is clear, and the paper good, and the cheap price at which it is issued, gives it much popularity as a Christmas book. It is bound in uniform style with People's Edition of Dickens issued by this house.

Of the Harpers' *Magazine*, *Weekly*, and *Bazar*, it is scarcely necessary to speak. Lower terms are offered for the ensuing year, and the three publications are now supplied for one year for $[illegible], or any two of them for $[illegible]. They are popular journals, and, like all the works issuing from this house, deserve the favor which they enjoy with the public.

SHELDON & CO.

The holiday catalogue issued by Sheldon & Co. is an extensive one, and embraces the best standard literature, in poetry and prose, bound in styles suitable for the drawing-room, the library, and for presentation. A large number of children's books are included in the catalogue, mostly by Jacob Abbott, who seems to enjoy an almost undisputed popularity as a juvenile writer. Probably one of the greatest successes achieved by him was in the *Rollo Books*, first published thirty years ago, but no less popular now than when they were issued. These books were followed by *Rollo's Tour in Europe*, by the same author; a series of American Histories; the Florence Series, and the Harlie Stories. All these are among the Christmas books issued by Sheldon & Co., with Peter Parley's Cottage Library, T. S. Arthur's Home Stories, and the Spectacle Series for Young Eyes, by Miss Sarah W. Lander; Aunt Fanny's Pop-Gun Stories, and *Pictures and Stories of Animals*, embracing over 500 pictures, by Mrs. Sanborn Tenny; the Good Boys and the Good Girls' Library, and *Walter's Tour in the East*, by D. C. Eddy, and the Dove Stories. This is a wide list of books intended for juveniles; but the works in other departments of literature, of which holiday editions have been issued, throw the former completely in the shade. The catalogue contains some of the best works in English literature, splendidly printed and illustrated editions, and bound in the most costly styles. A large number of art works, as the *Schiller Gallery*, *Biography of Albert Durer*, the *Poet and the Painter*, are splendid specimens of the art of printing. *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, illustrated from designs by eminent Scotch artists, is a superb gift-book. Less costly than this are the books composing the Popular Library of the Poets, which are attractively bound editions of the works of the best known English poets, from Milton down.

McMILLAN & CO.

McMillan & Co. issue a well-filled gift-book catalogue, with specimen illustrations. Among these works, the humorous *Tales at Tea-Time*, by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, occupy a prominent place. They are illustrated in a style fully corresponding to the text, by W. Brunton, and the book, being cheap as well as good, is sure to be popular. *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There*, is another fancifully-written and illustrated book. Its illustrations are grotesque and full of humor, and exceedingly well executed, as may be expected from the hand of Tenniel. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is the companion volume to the former. *In the Golden Shell* is a pretty story of Metropolitan life by Linda Mazini. The author of *Mrs. Jerningham's Journal* has a new story, *The Runaway*, which has proved quite popular among young readers. It is well illustrated, as all these Christmas books are. A special feature in the holiday catalogue of this firm is the list of illustrated works, published as especially suitable for presents. To quote the titles of these will be sufficient to show their fitness for this: *Raphael of Urbino and His Father Giovanni Santi*, with twenty of the artist's most famous pictures reproduced by the permanent Woodbury process; *Albrecht Durer of Nurnberg*, with upward of thirty lithographs, autotypes, and woodcuts; *A Portfolio of Cabinet Pictures*, by eminent artists, reproduced in colors; *Etchings and Etchers*, with original plates by Rembrandt, Callot, Dujardin, Paul Potter; *Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters*; *Parables of Our Lord*, with twelve illustrations printed in colors, from sketches taken in the East by McEnery; *The Collects of the Church*, with beautifully colored floral designs to each Collect.

VAN NOSTRAND.

Van Nostrand & Co., No. 23 Murray-street, do not deal in holiday literature. Their shelves are loaded with works of a scientific character; and the engineer, the mechanic, and the student in every branch of trade may find the authorities he seeks in the well-filled catalogue issued by this house. Ure's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*; Brande and Cox's *Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art*; Bourne's *Treatise on the Steam Engine*, Weale's *Rudimentary Scientific Series*, are among the works issued; but there are very few books on any trade which cannot be found here. *The Rebellion Record*, edited by Frank Moore, and containing a diary of the events, from the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, in December, 1860, to the close of the war, is a standard publication. It is illustrated with portraits of all the prominent Generals in the Union and Confederate forces, and is handsomely printed and bound. The *Engineering Magazine*, issued by this house, is a journal which has an extensive circulation among the engineers, mechanics, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 18: Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Case on. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] vs. The United States Submarine Torpedo Boat Company; [illegible] Cohen vs. Hydrogen Heat and Light Company; [illegible] Frost vs. Vieles; [illegible] Baker vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; [illegible] Dowley vs. Dowley.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—[illegible]

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Koehler vs. Koehler; The Continental National Bank vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; [illegible] Hall; The City of Rochester vs. Haydon; People ex rel. [illegible] vs. The Common Council of the City of Rochester; Graham vs. Seaver. [illegible]

Judgment of the Supreme Court and decree of the Surrogate reversed, with costs, and proceeding remitted to be proceeded in according to law—Hoyt vs. [illegible].

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on the report of the referee affirmed, with costs, [illegible]

Orders affirmed with costs—[illegible]; In the matter of the petition of [illegible].

Order of General Term reversed and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—In the matter of the petition of Cameron to vacate an assessment.

Appeal dismissed, with costs—Barker vs. Cocks.

Appeal from order dismissed, with costs—Scoville vs. Landon.

Judgment affirmed—Harrison vs. The People.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 17.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sedgwick vs. Bussing; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Kenneth vs. Delton; motion granted by default.

The People ex rel. Ferguson vs. Marine Court; order for writ of prohibition granted.

By Judge Brady.

Caster vs. Kain; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Curtis.

Thomas Brown vs. Henry Mandeville et al.; motion to refer cause denied, without costs.

Michael Noonan vs. The Twenty-third-street Railroad Company; motion for an injunction denied, with leave to renew.

By Judge Monell.

Samuel F. Schenker vs. Mary Schenker; [illegible] allowed.

William H. Adams vs. John Tyne; order denying motion.

By Judge Sedgwick.

In the matter of Rose McCabe. (See decision.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Larremore.

Jobson vs. Drew; order for short Calendar.

Latch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; motion denied.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Farwell vs. Migel; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Larremore.

AN ADMINISTRATOR TO REVIVE A JUDGMENT.

John G. Brown vs. [illegible].—On the right of an administrator to revive a judgment [illegible]

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via KEY WEST.—Sugar—Absence of business for want of stock [illegible]

[illegible] in tins, [illegible] ♥ quintal. Potatoes firmer at $5 75. Tallow buoyant at $14 ♥ quintal. Wax quiet and steady. Onions firmer at [illegible]. Coal-oil, in tins, in fair demand. Naval Stores steady. Lumber firm. Empty Hogsheads active at $4. Cooperage scarce and wanted. Freights firmer; small craft in demand for the United States; [illegible] Exchange buoyant; on the United States, 60 days, currency, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; Rejected sold at [illegible]. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and declining. [illegible] Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Flour—Upper grades held firmly; [illegible] Corn—Demand light, holders firm; [illegible] Oats—Shade better; [illegible] Whisky firm at [illegible]. Pork nominally $12. [illegible] Lard firm; [illegible] Live Hogs firmer at [illegible] Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Tobacco active and very firm for all grades. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Dec. 17.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Petroleum dull; Crude [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Dec. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Wheat firm; [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. [illegible] Petroleum quiet and easier; Standard White, in car lots, [illegible]; Prime do., [illegible].

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—The Cattle receipts to-day, including [illegible] cars reported to arrive, were [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head [illegible]

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 17.—Beef Cattle—The receipts were 1,070 head. The market was quiet, and butchers were not inclined to buy extensively. [illegible] Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were [illegible] head. [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Cotton in good demand; prices advanced; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; Low Middling, [illegible]; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, to the Continent, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, 174,[illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; Low Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 73,[illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 17.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, [illegible]; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money and [illegible] for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, [illegible]; 1867s, [illegible] Erie Railway shares, [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS, Dec. 17—[illegible] A. M.—Rentes opened at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—[illegible].—Cotton—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day are estimated at [illegible] bales, [illegible] of which were for speculation and export. [illegible]

[illegible]

Evening.—Bacon, [illegible] ♥ cwt. for short rib middles.

LONDON, Dec. 17—Evening.—Linseed oil, [illegible] ♥ ton. Common Rosin, [illegible] ♥ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] ♥ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

There was a sudden decline in the Gold sales this morning below 112 ₱ cent. The Bull speculators in the Gold Room seem to have become discouraged, or else they have temporarily surrendered a market which they recently and for some time controlled in order to enlist a larger Bear interest. The nearly-promised free supply from the Treasury for Interest on the Public Debt would, of itself, justify the depression of price, if we had not often seen the market go up on the actual payments of Gold Interest. The decline today contributed to the demand for Foreign Exchange, and the rates for 60 days' Bills are firm at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., which may be deemed comparatively high for the close of the Old Year. The sight rates are 110¼@110½ ₱ cent., very close upon the Gold shipping points.

The Money rates to the Stock Brokers, today, are the very highest of the season since the first week in October. Through the forenoon, a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Interest was freely paid to carry Stocks over the day, and near the close of Bank hours, one-eighth of one ₱ cent. and as much as three-sixteenths of one ₱ cent. were paid on the Street corner, (Exchange-place and Broad-street,) where lenders and borrowers "most do congregate." These enormous and extortionate shaves, as the terms referred to might be called, if a more question of necessity, are freely paid, day in and day out, as a matter of business, familiar to Stock speculators, and on a calculation of profit when the active Stocks, as they have done today, go up on the Exchange 1@2@3 ₱ cent. in as many hours. In Mercantile circles there is no increased pressure for Money, although considerable help, not afforded by the Banks, is wanted to carry over engagements to the New Year. The rates for prime paper are 10@12 ₱ cent. per annum. These terms would, perhaps, be even higher, but for a demand for Domestic Commission and other paper from Boston, where Money is comparatively cheap and easy.

In the afternoon it transpired that further sales of first-class Bills on London had been made, as on yesterday, at 109 ₱ cent., which caused the market to close weaker than in the morning, at 109@109¼ ₱ cent. In this connection, and as explaining the special supply of Exchange, yesterday and today, amounting in the aggregate to the equivalent of two and a half millions dollars, we are at liberty to mention that negotiations which have now been pending for some time, having for their object the transfer to London of the control of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have been successfully completed through Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, about three-quarters of the capital stock having been subscribed for in that market. These negotiations, we infer, account for the heavy transactions in 60 days' Bills on London, referred to in our report of yesterday, made by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., and which must have amounted to £500,000 sterling. The principal New-York recipients of this large sum are among the original and very enterprising projectors of the Newfoundland Cable, which broke down in 1858, and was renewed and again failed in 1865, and finally succeeded in August, 1866. Their names do not all occur to us at present, but of the number are Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt, and Abram S. Hewitt.

It would be difficult to even attempt to explain the eccentricities of the Stock Exchange speculation on the Share list. There is not philosophy about it, that is certain, but some of the old operators of the Street, who are standing aloof from the excitement, claim that there are certain palpable and controlling reasons why the *Bull* element runs riot against dear Money and enormous additions to Railroad Capital and Debt, among which are the fears of the *Bearish* interest, so recently scalded on North-west and Pacific Mail, (before the decline,) to go short of the market. Another cause of buoyancy, in the face of what would under circumstances be deemed adverse in finances, is the jubilant spirit of the successful leading *Bulls*, inducing bolder operations for the advent of the New Year, when it is hoped Money will be cheaper, and the contagion of speculation wider spread. In the case of Pacific Mail, today, the sales opened at 76, as against 74¾ last night; they ran up to 78¼ ₱ cent. before 11 o'clock, and subsequently fluctuated on very heavy sales between 75@76 ₱ cent. The extreme rise since Saturday is about 7 ₱ cent., and the course of prices on the other Stocks since have been in close correspondence, so far as the buying temper of the Exchange is concerned. Western Telegraph and nearly all the Railroads were on the advance today, and the prevailing activity spread over pretty nearly the whole list. At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were finally made, as compared with Monday night. The Public Funds were duller and a fraction lower than yesterday, in sympathy with the decline in Gold. Virginia Bonds also fell off 1 ₱ cent. The Railroad Bonds generally steady.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	111½	111⅛
U.S.5-20s, May and November	113⅝	113⅜
U.S. 5-20s, January and July	116½	116¼
American Gold	112⅜	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110⅝
North-west Common	79½	80
Pacific Mail	74¾	76¼
St. Paul Preferred	77¼	77¼
St. Paul Common	54½	54¾
Ohio and Mississippi	47¼	47½
Western Union Telegraph	80½	79⅝
Erie	56	[illegible]
Union Pacific	37¼	37½
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅜	35½
Toledo and Wabash	71⅞	72½
North-west Preferred	87½	87
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47½	47⅞

...ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	95,141 11
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	1,504,130 [illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	184,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, today, for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	142½	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	100
America	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
City	250½	Continental	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	175
Gallatin National	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts	100
Leather Manuf'rs	[illegible]	N. Y. National Ex.	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Fourth National	132
Commerce	118½	Tenth National	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Bk'rs' & Brokers' Ass.	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	105½	German American	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK LIST.

Telegraphed by Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	117⅝	117¾
Lehigh Valley	60	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	42½	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	36½	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,702,541.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large: its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach, this year, nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenues as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining, iron furnaces, rolling-mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

The FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, secured upon a property worth $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 88 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par—the price today being 103 to 103¼, with coupon due Jan. 1, of 3 per cent., gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price today is 91 to 92, also with a 3 per cent. gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable Investment Securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off in gold another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold, have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	11,684
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,838	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	18,203	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bags	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
H. B. Wine, bags	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]		

The export clearances hence, for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

[illegible]

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand, at [illegible]. Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 20c.; Paraffine, 30c.; Sperm, [illegible].

CEMENT—Has been selling quite moderately at $1 60 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been strong in price, and in good demand.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and very firm; sales, 3,850 bags, by the Tamaulipas, at Baltimore, and 1,000 bags by the Aquidneck there, on private terms. [illegible] by the Argonaut have been resold on private terms. Other kinds steady and quiet. Quotations as in our last. The stock of Rio at the distributing points this morning amounted to [illegible] bags, including, at Galveston, 2,000 bags; New-Orleans, 1,125 bags; Mobile, 700 bags; Savannah, 1,500 bags; Baltimore, 15,995 bags; New-York, 27,281 bags. The [illegible]

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been active, mainly for shipment, at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady. Sales, 3,460 bales, (of which 810 bales were to arrive,) including 2,460 bales to shippers, 810 bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. Our forward business [illegible] has been reported, opening at an advance [illegible]... Sales have been [illegible] basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, 20¾c.; July, 21⅛c. The averages [illegible] were as follows: December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; May, 20 5-16c.; June, 20¾c. The receipts at the ports [illegible] Norfolk, 32 bales from Fernandina, [illegible] ... were 25,380 bales, and thus far this week [illegible]... and since Sept. 1, 1,463,236 bales... [illegible] based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17¼	18
Good Ordinary	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	18 15-16	[illegible]	19 1-16	19 11-16
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	20¼	[illegible]	20⅝	20¾
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Western and State Flour since our last, but at prices rather more favorable to buyers... [illegible]

Southern Flour has been in less demand, yet without further change of moment, as holders have showed no disposition to press supplies on the market. The business has been, wholly in job lots, [illegible] ... California Flour has been neglected... [illegible] ... Corn-meal has been in limited request at [illegible] for Brandywine; [illegible]

FRUIT—Trade has been less active, with less firmness noted in prices. Sales, 3,700 boxes Layer Raisins, at [illegible]; 1,600 boxes Valencia do., on private terms; 300 bbls. Currants at [illegible]; 60 cases Turkey Prunes at [illegible]; 150 cases Figs on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, and quoted off in price, 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing heavily on a limited call for supplies for export, as well as from millers. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but desirable lots have been held with decided confidence as a scant offering. Choice to fancy grades of White Wheat have been wanted for milling, but the extreme rates claimed have been against anything like a free movement. No boat-loads of Winter stock were reported sold; the dealings having been altogether in car-lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at $1 51 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (2,000 bushels,) afloat; [illegible] ... Corn has been very quiet and difficult to place, [illegible] ... In Barley Malt, business was confined to job lots ... Oats have been offered with more urgency ... [illegible]

HEMP—Sales have been made of 1,350 bales Jute Butts on private terms; and 500 bales Jute ... Market otherwise very tame. Quotations as before.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firmer on an active business; sales, 300,000 lbs. Ingots at [illegible] ... There has been a very quiet market noted for most descriptions of Iron without any further material change as to values. The offerings of stock have been fair, and the demand has been generally limited. The only important sales reported were of 4,000 tons American, at Philadelphia, on private terms. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc, at old quotations. Pig-tin has been quoted steadier, on a rather better inquiry, with sales reported of [illegible] ... Tin Plates have been in very good request, at again quoted higher, with sales reported of 5,500 boxes Charcoal, for forward delivery, chiefly January and February, at [illegible]; and 1,000 boxes Coke Plates on private terms. On the spot, Charcoal quoted at [illegible], and Coke Terne at $9 50@$9 gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign descriptions have been unimportant and values unaltered. At auction, 600 bbls. New-Orleans sold at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather firmer, but in more request, with Strained Common quoted at [illegible] bid, and $3 75 asked; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 70@$3 75 ... [illegible] ... Tar quiet and steady ... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon, showing firmness.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in fair request for manufacturing purposes within a range of from $1 47½ ... [illegible] ... Linseed quoted firm, with a fair jobbing inquiry noted.... Lard, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oil inactive at about former rates.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been more active, but decidedly lower, influenced by the reported breaking up of the combination at the Creek, and the reduced figures current there; sales, 7,000 bbls., January delivery, at [illegible] ... Refined yet held here at 27½c., and at Philadelphia at 27c., which rates are above the views of buyers, checking business, and no important dealings transpired. Cases, [illegible]. Naphtha dull and irregular.

PROVISIONS—There has been a steadier market noted for Pork, chiefly for New Mess, which has been attracting more attention from purchasers for both prompt and forward delivery, especially the latter. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bbls. New Mess, in lots, at $12 75@$14 12½ for uninspected and inspected stock; 50 bbls. ordinary do., at $12 ... [illegible] ... bbl. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January, and 500 bbls. do., seller February, at $12 ... ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, with the advantage as to price, in favor of purchasers. We quote at from 5½c.@6c. for heavy to light; average medium Pigs at 5c.@5½c.; Western Hogs, 5c.@5¾c., as extremes.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand, with Pickled Hams quoted at from 9c.@11c.; Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c.; and Bellies at 7½c. Dry-salted Shoulders at 4¼c.@5¼c. Smoked Hams at 11c.@ 12c. Smoked Shoulders at [illegible] ... Also 1,650 smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@12½c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.@6½c.; 55,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c., the inside price in part for 12 lb. averages; 500 green Sides, heavy averages, at 6c. ... [illegible] ... Lard has been quoted rather weak and yielding, for both prompt and forward delivery, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 300 tcs. prime old Western, at [illegible] ... and for forward delivery of Western, at 7¾c. ... [illegible] ... Beef products have been steady, within the range of from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $11@$14 for Old Extra do. ... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, quoted as in our last.

RICE—Has been in fair request at full rates.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand for shipment at from 9½c.@9¾c., for good to choice, ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy seed dull and nominal. Calcutta Linseed steady, but without further movement of importance.

SUGARS—Business in Raw has been very quiet, with sales, however, generally steady as to values. The reported sales include 1,000 boxes Clayed Havana, at [illegible] ... 9c., [illegible] ... Cuba nominal at 8½c., good do. at 8⅝c.; prime do. at [illegible] ... Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, and quoted thus: [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a livelier movement in Tallow, but at rather less firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 hhds. prime City and Western at [illegible] ... Stearine has been very quiet within the previous range of prices.

TEAS—Have been very quiet within the previous range as to prices; sales, 1,000 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been rather more inquiry noted for Kentucky, mostly for shipment, at steady rates ... [illegible] ... been quoted, but unchanged in price; sales include 100 cases Old Seed-leaf, sundries, [illegible]; 100 cases 1870 crop, Connecticut, [illegible].

WHISKY—The market has been quoted stronger on an improved demand, and prices have advanced; 324 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at 95c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—The recent movements in Whalebone, Messrs. Taft, Lee & Co. sum up thus: "The sales during the past fortnight have been 8,000 lbs. Arctic at $1 20, currency; 1,000 do. at $1 15, currency, and [illegible] ... 4,000 lbs. Arctic at $1 18, currency ... North-west at $1 20 gold; Arctic, $1 18; South Sea, ... currency. Stock Dec. 1 ... present stock in the country, 325,000 lbs."

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth Freights the offerings were mainly of Cotton and Provisions, rates on which ruled quite firm. The Grain movement was limited, on the basis of yesterday's modified tariff. Room was comparatively scarce. In the chartering line, there was a moderate inquiry noted for vessels for general cargo, with some demand for vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton trades. Rates were somewhat unsettled, tonnage was in quite limited supply for prompt use.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements are: ... by sail, 500 bales Cotton at ... And, by steam, 5,600 bales Cotton, mainly at ... ₱ lb., [illegible] ... For London, by sail, 1,100 cases Sewing-machines on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 50 bbls. Tallow at [illegible] ... For Bristol, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at [illegible], and 200 bbls. Pork at [illegible] ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, by sail, 3,300 bbls. Lard ... For Havre, a Norwegian bark, [illegible] ... For Rotterdam, by steam, 75 boxes Bacon, at [illegible] ... For Barcelona, the bark, an American brig, 355 tons, with general cargo, on private terms ... For Peru, a French bark ... on private terms.... For Halifax, N. S., a British brig, [illegible] ... For Salem, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pedee River, at $12.... For Mystic, Conn., a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, Ga., at $12 50.

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FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 34¼ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" Harlem Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

A large number of superior servants are anxious to obtain employment; they are guaranteed to be competent and reliable, as none are admitted whose antecedents cannot bear strict investigation. Employers in want of really good and faithful servants would do well to call at No. 4 Union-square.

AT NO. 771 6TH-AV. Reservoir-Square.

Employers may find servants, both male and female, for City or country. References investigated.

ALL LADIES WISHING TO OBTAIN good German, French, English, Irish and American help, in any capacity, can be suited immediately by calling or sending their orders to WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English office can be found reliable servants, of all nationalities, No. 621 6th-av., for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND PLAIN Sewing.—By a very neat Protestant girl; is desirous of obtaining a good, permanent home at moderate wages; will be willing to make herself generally useful; has good recommendations as to honesty, character, &c. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a neat, tidy, and competent young girl; fully able to do any kind of upstairs work or fine washing; City reference, and a valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or waitress in a private family; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young German girl as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing; and thoroughly good reference. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a respectable Protestant girl. Apply at No. 169 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY an active and competent woman, with City references for honesty, competency, and sobriety, and a valid reason for leaving last employer; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, willing to do the coarse washing; sober, honest, and competent; City references to that effect, and a valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT PROFESSED cook; has several City references from leading people, one of ten years; is middle-aged only; very active, and especially fully abreast in her management. Apply at intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in French, English, or German style; can take full charge of a kitchen in hotel, club-house, or large boarding-house; no objection to the country; seven years' first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 231 East 23d-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, young American woman; Protestant; is a thorough cook in every respect; will be generally useful in a home; will give reference as for honesty, sobriety, character, &c. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT French woman, who can get up parties, dinner, suppers, and is an excellent baker; bread, biscuit, and cakes; cream, jellies of all kinds; is a most excellent pastry cook; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 130 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all branches of cooking, besides bread and pastry; is sober, honest, and economical; City or country; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY COOK; no washing; sober, honest, and competent; City references to that effect, and a valid reason for leaving last employer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A young Protestant woman; is an excellent cook of meats, game, soups, creams; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; good testimonials, and lady can be seen. Apply at No. 326 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-rate cook; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 202 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH good City references, as first-class cook; no objection to the country. Call at No. 542 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—AS AN EXCELLENT COOK AND Pastry; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in washing and ironing; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 303 West 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, FOR the country, who has the best of City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at French Office, No. 406 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a small private family, or a housekeeper in a small family. Call at the rear house of No. 328 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as cook; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as good plain cook in a small family; best City reference. Call or address 131 West 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; will work at home for good customers at moderate prices; can refer to some of the best families; will go to ladies' residences to fit, if necessary; evening dresses a specialty. Call at No. [illegible] West 23d-st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—WITH FIRST-CLASS references, wishes engagements by the day; terms moderate by the month as a seamstress; no board required. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 111 Times Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN girl, in a family, as dress-maker or seamstress. Address No. 225 West 23d-st.

EMPLOYERS Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with DOMESTIC HELP, FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT ODELL'S, No. 100 West 24th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored waiters, coachmen, grooms, errand boys, porters, firemen, and men to call mornings to attend furnaces, can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 343 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, 232 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK, NURSE, OR PLAIN Seamstress.—By a clean, tidy young woman, (North of Ireland Protestant;) has no objections to do anything which may be required in a family; a good house and moderate pay desired; $20 per month; has no friends in this country. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—By a neat, tidy, well-recommended woman; prefers house in the country; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hiebe's.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID for laundress alone.—By a neat, competent, young girl; is a good laundress; can flute, polish, and do up clothes in the best manner; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT young woman, a professed laundress; thoroughly proficient in every branch of her work; City references, and a valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, who understands her business perfectly; City references and a valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a young Protestant woman, four years in this country and only lived in two families—last one and three years; also excellent testimonials from her Rector at home; neat and tidy in person and work. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home; linens and laces done in superior style. Call at No. 387 7th-av., Room No. 1.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants to go out by the day; no objection to go out all the time and to come home in the night; can do superior work; the best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, with good City reference, as first-class laundress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 542 6th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a thoroughly competent child's nurse; a baby from its birth, or the care of young children; is genteel in appearance, neat, tidy, and careful; City references, and a valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, a respectable woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from birth, and do plain sewing or light chamber-work; has six years' reference from last employer. Call at address No. 30 West 23d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a young, neat, tidy and highly-respectable young American girl; is a thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate, &c.; can take a ladies' maid's situation; fond of and competent with children. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN as infant's nurse, to take care of an invalid; is fully experienced to fill such capacity, and give satisfaction; no objection to the country, and can give the best of testimonials. Apply at No. 321 6th-av., near 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, experienced in the care of infants; would take charge of an invalid Lady; is a very good seamstress; superior City reference. Call at No. 147 West 25th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE, LIGHT CHAMBER-WORK, and Plain Sewing.—By a neat and tidy young woman; City references and a valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress for grown children, or waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children and do chamber-work or plain sewing. Call at present employer's No. 115 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO take care of one or two small children and do plain sewing; does not speak English. Call or address No. 173 Thompson-st.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH good City reference, as first-class child's nurse. Call at No. 542 6th-av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT and neat-appearing young woman; does dress-making and children's clothing; cuts, and fits; operator on two machines; will look after children, and make herself useful in a family; City references; late employer going to Europe. Apply at Servants' Institute, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; understands perfectly the care of silver, and all kinds salad dressings; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; will be highly recommended by last lady, with whom she lived eighteen months. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSIONAL waitress; active, neat, tidy, and obliging; City references over a year each. Apply at the Employers' and Servants' Exchange, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—HAS LIVED IN THE BEST families in the old country and this; satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 121 Jackson-street Grocery.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress, in a private family. Apply at No. 1,[illegible] 1st-av., corner East 63d-st.

MALES.

A SALESMAN AND BUSINESS MAN OF liberal experience, who can furnish first-class references as to capacity and character, wishes the agency of some good manufacturer. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 185 Times Office.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARRIVED in this City, as entry clerk, or porter in a store; is willing and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address H. N. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, the training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City references. Address L. D., corner of 27th-st. and 5th-av., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM, by a single Protestant young man; understands his duties well; excellent groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; satisfactory City reference. Address J. Robinson, No. 523 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman; understands everything pertaining to the business; also, gardening, milking, and furnace; will be found obliging and of good habits, and with seven years' first-class reference; moderate wages. Address R., Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL SERVANT in City or Country.—By a respectable Danish man, who speaks good English, and has best recommendations; is a good driver; can milk, and do general work indoor or out about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, OR WAITER.—BY A very respectable and well-recommended North of Ireland Protestant young man, who is experienced in the above branches; can also milk, build fires, black boots, &c., &c. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL AND trustworthy single man, fully competent of taking charge of public or private residence. Address Gardener, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN Protestant, as first or second waiter in a private family; willing, sober and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first-class waiter in a large private boarding-house; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 110 West 19th-st., rear.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; undeniable City reference for sobriety, capabilities, &c. Address Waiter, No. 21 East 7th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD FRENCH WAITER man; has good testimonials. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 406 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COOK AND WAITRESS; TO GO a short distance in Westchester County; a woman as good plain cook; she must be a first-rate bread and biscuit baker, careful and obliging; also, a competent girl as waitress, one who understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 345 Lexington-av., on Wednesday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.

s16-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 237 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n26-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 22 West 12th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.

o16-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SEETHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.

je18-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 81 East 28th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.

MARIA H. THOMAS.

s25-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1871.

S. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.

d28-lawsmW

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—SOUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Vaughan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LION OF FRANCE.—Miss Helen Temple, Mr. J. W. Wallack.

WINTER GARDEN.—IRIS AND LOTOS.—Mr. M. W. Fisher, Mr. Lottingwell, Mlle. Diani.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.—Mr. George Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Sothern, Miss M. Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

There can be no doubt that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD palmed off upon the public a "speech" which he falsely said he had delivered before the Bar Association, and which was really the work of his leisure hours long after the meeting. The disgraceful character of the offense is shown in this—that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD introduced into his pretended speech a series of attacks upon his professional brethren which he never would have been allowed to make before the Bar Association; that he published shameless libels under the form of an address which the libeled persons were supposed to have heard; that he sat down in his own room and wrote these slanders, knowing well that the gentlemen whom he assailed would have no opportunity of replying to them, and that he afterward tried to give them the sanction of the Bar Association. This was at once a cowardly and a dishonest act—an act worthy of the man who deliberately instructed FISK and GOULD how to break the law without subjecting themselves to punishment. For such an act alone, FIELD ought to be expelled from the Bar Association; and, if they are not a very incompetent set of persons, they *will* expel him. Mr. FIELD may as well understand that this opinion is not suggested, written, or dictated by any lawyer whatsoever, but is one for which this journal is alone responsible.

In reference to Mr. FIELD's case, it may very properly be asked why the "leaders of the Bar" are so desperately afraid of him? Do they quake lest he should swallow them alive? The younger men of the profession have done their duty, but in reply to them, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD laboriously concocts libels in his closet, and fraudulently publishes them as a "speech." It looks to the unprofessional eye as if the members of the Bar Association were thoroughly afraid of FIELD, and especially that men like Mr. EVARTS would rather give him a wide berth than tackle him at close quarters. Is this so? Is Mr. EVARTS afraid to measure strength with FISK's counsel—we may almost say, FISK's confederate? Or do the lawyers expect newspaper editors to do all the work for them? We are poor, weak mortals, much given to err, and with our hands full of politics, murders, fires, swindlers, policy-dealers, and other trifles. Is it reasonable to ask us to purify the Bar? What a set of chicken-hearted persons the lawyers must be, to be afraid of sweeping out their own house!

Although the very reasonable request of the DAHLGREN family, that their claims shall be referred to proper inquiry, has been assented to by the Senate, the House seems disposed to inflict great hardship by continued delay. This time the case is "only" to be postponed till "after the holidays." Yet, if there is any justice in the case at all—as it is clear there is—it is difficult to understand why the intervention of Christmas should be necessary to enable the House to deal properly with it. Of all countries in the world, this is the one which gives the greatest encouragement to inventors—which offers every man a fair field for the exercise of his ingenuity. Yet it may happen that inventors fail to receive the due reward of their labors. Admiral DAHLGREN devised a weapon of warfare which proved remarkably successful, which was used in all the chief naval engagements of the war, and for which he was fairly entitled to some compensation. He never received a cent, and his widow now asks Congress simply to refer the case to a tribunal to decide whether or not he was entitled to compensation, and, if so, to what amount. She does not ask Congress to give her so much money, but merely to authorize an inquiry as to whether she is entitled to any money or not. Surely the House of Representatives will not refuse to accord her this small measure of justice. Procrastination is both undeserved and cruel, and we trust there will be an end of it, and that the House will follow the example of the Senate without further loss of time.

Mr. MANTON MARBLE—for in this way, it seems, he wishes to be spoken of, not as editor of the *World*—rolls the "veterans" to whom we alluded on Monday into one person, and gives him a name. Mr. "MANTALINI MARBLE," as the *Herald* used to call him, proceeds to make some remarks on the subject, characterized by the same mental aberration which was visible in a recent letter, written for the purpose of assuring the public that he was not dead—only "cracked," as the boys say. Perhaps Mr. MARBLE will now explain why, when Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN was appointed Controller, he (MARBLE) attacked his old friend and adviser, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, as a "railway politician and lawyer," who had formed a "sudden friendship for CONNOLLY!" Why, moreover, did he solemnly assert that Mr. GREEN was "an accomplice" to the Connolly frauds, and denounce his acceptance of office "as the most marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation that we (MARBLE) ever heard of." The same man defended CONNOLLY and HALL down to the last moment, supported the Code Amendments bill, suppressed the proofs of the Ring frauds, tricked the "Young Democracy," and hustled his own partners out of his business. A "smart man"—but this kind of smartness is not so popular as it was, when a house in Fifth-avenue could easily be secured by any man who was willing to take bribes.

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. C. L. BRACE, writes to us to say: "Last week a family of seven motherless children, who had been turned upon the street, were placed in comfortable rooms through the proceeds of the appeals made through the columns of the TIMES." Some hundreds of pairs of new shoes have been distributed among the poor children attending the schools. The good which is being accomplished with the money is very great, and we trust some of the contributors will make arrangements to attend one of the "Christmas festivals" announced in our news columns, and see for themselves the class of children they are invited to help, the character of the schools, and the nature of the work which is being done. Thus far we calculate that about $3,910 has been sent to Mr. BRACE in response to our solicitations for help, but we have requested him to make up the precise sum, in order that the public may know what progress is being made.

It may be safely assumed, from the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday, that the Credit Mobilier scandal is finally exploded. From first to last it has rested on the assertions of HENRY S. MCCOMB, and now Hon. JAMES BROOKS says in his place in the House that MCCOMB is a man without character, who is shown by the records of the War Department to be a "bandit and a robber," and Mr. BROOKS declares the whole Credit Mobilier story to be "a fiction, a figment of MCCOMB's villainous imagination." We regret that Mr. BROOKS did not tell us what he knew of MCCOMB's character when the scandal was being used for partisan purposes by the political party to which the member from New-York belongs. It would have been more to his credit to have vindicated the American Congress then, than to wait until it was necessary for him to speak in vindication of himself. But it is better to have the truth now than not at all.

Mr. BOUTWELL has explained to Congress the provisions of law under which he deems that he had the right to increase the volume of the currency in October last. He briefly states that his motive for doing so was to ease the money market. He holds that he has the same right with reference to the full amount of currency now withdrawn until the limit of four hundred millions of dollars is reached. We pointed out on the 8th of November the statutes on which this view of the Secretary might be justified. The matter now rests with Congress. The Secretary has avowed his view of the law, and his own policy. Will Congress leave him the enormous power he claims or not? That is a plain question, no longer surrounded by any uncertainty as to the consequences of inaction, and it must be answered.

What Shall We Do About Murder?

A sensible matron once told a friend, who was complaining of being overburdened with family cares, that her children were suffering for a little wholesome neglect. The converse is true of us in New-York, and it is at least a question whether we should not be the better for a little wholesome despotism. Passing by, for the moment, all other subjects, we come directly to that of life and death. We record about one murder a day in New-York proper; and nobody is punished, and indeed it seems difficult to have anybody tried. At this rate we shall have to enlarge the Tombs, unless we should prefer to take apartments for our murderers at the Steven's House or the Grand Central Hotel, taking great care that they should be lodged so that, in case of fire, they would not be in any danger; for to expose the life of a murderer to danger, or to put him to any serious inconvenience, would be a gross violation of decorum, and subject us to the charge of uncharitably prejudging his case. Now, it may suit our ward politicians, our criminal lawyers, some of the officers of our Courts, and all the rascals and the rabble of the town, that this sort of thing should go on for a dozen or so years longer, or, for that matter, forever; but, in the end, these persons and their like do never rule a civilized community; and we see and hear indications that this riot of blood will soon be stopped—if not in one way, in another.

When freedom has degenerated into license, and law becomes only a protector of criminals, despotism in some form is always called in to take the reins of government at the first moment of reaction. It comes like a tempest, but it does clear the air. It did so once in Cuba. Most of our readers have heard of TACON, many years ago Captain-General (as the authorities styled him) of that ever-turbulent island. He is execrated by many people as a tyrant, and in a certain sense he was tyrannical. His will was law, and he executed it with swift and implacable severity. But he was the man for the time and the place; and if not always wise and just, he was always magnanimous and thorough. He brought the island under civil rule, and, not the least important of his services, he gave to human life a protection which it entirely lacked there before he was placed in power. In Havana, men used to put to death those who had disobliged them with perfect impunity—not greater, to be sure, than obtains at present in New-York; but to all intents and purposes the freedom from consequences was absolute. There the defect in punishment took the form of inability to arrest, or even to discover, the criminal. This went on for awhile, notwithstanding the new Captain-General's severe animadversions upon the inefficient local authorities. At last, one morning about a dozen bodies were discovered in the streets, stabbed to death. In the course of the day TACON sent for the Chief of Police, who presented himself at the viceregal palace. "Where are the murderers of those men who were killed last evening? Have you arrested them?" "Where, Your Excellency? How should I know? I do not even know who they are. I have made inquiries, but have been able to discover nothing. Your Excellency will see that it is impossible that there should be any arrests." "I see no such thing," said TACON, rising in his wrath. "Look you here, Sir; find me the men who committed those murders before three days are over, or, on the fourth, I will garrote—you." "But, Your Excellency—" "Not a word; find them or take their place." The astounded functionary knew that words were unavailing, and left TACON's presence with the consciousness that he had but three days to save his own neck by quick and thorough work. At the expiration of the appointed time the required number of culprits was produced, and suffered the punishment of the *garrote vil*. It is whispered that there was not a positive certainty that all of these men were murderers on that particular occasion, but it was believed that all of them deserved their fate, if not for those crimes, for others. At any rate, from that day assassination began to diminish rapidly in Havana. Every man knew that detection in murder would certainly and swiftly be followed by the punishment of death; and every innocent man felt a lively interest in the question whether the real murderer, or some other person, perhaps himself, should be garroted. The consequence was that before long, life was safer in Havana than it is in New-York at this moment.

This was the work of a despot. But, as he showed, there are times when despotism is the best, because the last and only, cure of gigantic and firmly-rooted evil. Now, despotism does not always take the form of the execution of a single irresponsible will. There is nothing so despotic as the will of a mob; and its pitiless absoluteness is not diminished when it is organized into the form of a commune or a vigilance committee, and does its work with all the formality and the coolness of a Court or a high commission for the trial of a faithless king. Despotism of this sort ruled for a short time in San Francisco; and from that time order dwelt within the Golden Gates. The events of every day are bringing these facts to lively remembrance with many of our citizens, who do not belong to the class of ward politicians, or of their supporters, or those whom they support; and it is hinted that either TACON's example should be followed, and the official people held responsible, or the murderers themselves should be taken in hand. We record the fact only to accompany it with the expression of the earnest hope that justice will hereafter be so surely and so promptly done that no such disgrace and horror will fall upon our community.

Pledges to be Redeemed.

We have, as our readers are aware, waged a tolerably steady fight in favor of political honesty. We have sustained, against all comers, the position that the Republican Party was pre-eminently the party of reform, and that its pledges on this score, whether in respect of national, State, or municipal affairs, would unquestionably be redeemed. We have already been able to furnish ample proofs of the sincerity of the President's promises in regard to a higher ideal of administrative purity and ability, and there is no room to doubt that the Republican majority in the next Congress will fully justify the Reform platform on which it was elected. The time approaches when the pledges given by the Republican Party of this State and City must be redeemed. Before Nov. 5 we took some pains to impress the fact both upon honest Democrats and wavering Republicans, that our party platform meant exactly what it said, and that our party nominees would, if elected, carry out to the letter the pledges with which they individually seconded the principles professed by the Conventions which selected them.

It may not be unreasonable to recall, at the present juncture, what these principles and pledges were. The Republican State Convention, which met at Utica on Aug. 21, adopted resolutions, of which the following was one: "The welfare of the State imperatively requires that the reform, in the interest of honesty and economy, which was so auspiciously begun last year, and which has broken the Tammany Ring and purified the Bench, shall be continued and extended to every department of the Government." The Convention which adopted this resolution nominated Gen. DIX, an act in which, according to Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, President of the Convention, it "gave voice to the wishes of all men in the State, without regard to party, who desire a thorough reform and honest administration of our State affairs." To the official notification from which the above is quoted, Gen. DIX made a reply, in which he said: "Should it (the nomination) be ratified by the people, I shall enter upon my duties pledged to the utmost extent to the reform of abuses which dishonor the State, and which will inflict irretrievable injury on its character and prosperity, unless arrested by timely and efficient remedies."

The Republican County Convention held a meeting on Oct. 19, at which it expressly surrendered "personal and party views" in order to unite with the great body of nonpartisan reformers in nominating Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. In conveying the official notification of that action, Mr. MURPHY, the chairman of the Convention, assured Mr. HAVEMEYER that the Convention was quite aware that he would not, "if elected, be the Mayor of the Republican Party," but that he had simply been selected as "the exponent of Reform." In accepting the nomination, Mr. HAVEMEYER took occasion to congratulate the Republican Party of the City upon its willingness "to subordinate its distinctive characteristics, and merge itself for the occasion with the patriotic citizens of all political sentiments, in efforts to elevate and purify our Municipal Government, and to remove from place and power those who had dishonored it." He pledged himself, if placed in the chair of the Mayoralty, "to give effect to these views, and to add to the material greatness and prosperity of our City the reputation of a just and honorable Government."

Whoever may be prepared to disregard these solemn pledges and emphatic professions of adhesion to the principles of nonpartisan Reform, it certainly is not the mass of the Republican Party, nor is it the men who headed their State and county tickets. Mr. HAVEMEYER has found frequent occasion to repeat, since the election, the declaration which he made before it; and, in a letter which we publish this morning, Gen. DIX makes the following fresh profession of faith in the great cause of Reform which he was elected to serve. He says, in reply to a number of leading citizens of both political parties, who express their confidence in his ability to restore the Government of this State "to the purity of its early days":

"I am in perfect accordance with you in regard to the popular expression at the late election in favor of a radical reform in the administration of the affairs of the State and its commercial capital. I consider it a verdict by the people *against the corrupt and selfish management of political cliques*, a condemnation of extravagance, fraud, and malfeasance in office, and public plunder, and a declaration in favor of retrenchment in expenditure, a strict accountability in executive departments, and a purification of the halls of legislation—the prolific sources of abuse. . . . So far as depends on me, these views will be faithfully and inflexibly carried out."

To those Republicans who think that nonpartisan reform in New-York is "a good enough Morgan until after the election," we may remark that their efforts to drag in the dirt the good name of a great party will probably end in leaving themselves soiled and prostrate, like their prototypes who helped TWEED in the Board of Supervisors, and elsewhere, to plunder the City.

Too Late.

There is an old story of a sea Captain who took on board an Irish pilot, and among other inquiries in reference to the channel, particularly asked him if he knew where all the rocks were. He was answered very confidently in the affirmative. A few minutes after, a thumping and scraping underneath announced that the keel had just touched a rock, the vessel barely escaping destruction. The loud and ringing voice of the vigilant pilot was instantaneously heard: "Captain, *there's* one of 'em now."

The official inspection of buildings after a fire has occurred is all very well. No reasonable man could have a word to say against it. We never heard that the Captain in question found fault with the pilot for mentioning that the rock was there. He may have been displeased. He may even have gone so far as to use violent and unbecoming language, for sea-faring men are not always as careful as they should be in the phraseology they employ. But if so, it was undoubtedly not because the needed information was given, but because it came somewhat too late. The analogy between this case and that of much of the inspection subsequent to fires would be still closer if the vessel had fairly struck the rock instead of grazing it. "*There's* one of 'em, now," we hear, whenever a destructive fire occurs; but, unhappily, the information thus communicated is too late to have any effect in preventing the disaster.

If the United States Government, instead of making coast surveys and taking soundings, should content itself with employing men, whenever a vessel runs a-ground or is wrecked, to see what made the trouble, such a course would scarcely show greater neglect of the safety of ships and mariners than the arrangements for inspecting buildings in New-York manifest in regard to the protection of life and property against fire. There are hundreds of structures now standing in this City which ought not to be allowed by the authorities to remain in their present condition a single hour longer than would be necessary to remove or alter them. But the authorities, apparently, give themselves no sort of concern about the matter. There is power enough in our Municipal Government, if not to afford all the protection needed, at least to give a great deal more than is even attempted. If more power is required, the Legislature ought to be petitioned to grant it. And here we would say a word about our insular position. In case of a fire stretching suddenly across Manhattan Island and then sweeping rapidly toward the Battery, what would become of the people south of where the conflagration originated? Where would they go? How would they get away? Could a sufficient number of steam-boats approach near enough to stop a fire to rescue them all? If not, the tragedy of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, fearful as it was, would be but a feeble illustration of a spectacle which the most distant parts of the civilized world would not cease for centuries to remember with horror.

There is no gender of the TIMES who will not bear witness that this journal has been [illegible] its efforts to call attention to the [illegible] New-York. But the conductors of a newspaper can only bring these things before the public. They have no means of controlling action, either on the part of officials or private individuals. The people, as well as the Press, have a duty in this matter. It is in the power of the citizens to see that measures are taken to mitigate some, at least, of the dangers to which the City is exposed, or, at all events, emphatically to demand that something shall be done for this purpose by the authorities. We do not believe that such a demand would be entirely unheeded. Indifferent as our City Government has been in many respects to the welfare of the community, we can hardly imagine that an appeal appropriate to the importance of this subject would be altogether disregarded. At any rate, let the people, and especially the property-holders and business men, see to it that no negligence on their part shall contribute to the continuance of these dangers.

A Great Want in Financial Legislation.

In examining the recent reports of the Departments at Washington, the practical inquirer and the legislator will feel one great want. There is no solid and scientific basis on which to proceed in reforming our financial legislation. The President is probably correct in his statement that we cannot afford just yet to reduce materially our taxation, if we carry out the wise plan of lessening the debt each year, as well as of paying interest and current expenses. Though even in this view, we must bear in mind what economists call "the elasticity" of our revenue—that is, the continual growth of income from increased population and advancing wealth. Every year our gross income exceeds the estimates, and we believe that this alone will justify in the future some further reductions of taxation. But supposing that during the coming year, no material lessening of our taxes would be wise, there is still the great question, "Have we a wisely-adjusted scale of taxation?"

A tax may yield a good income to the Government, and yet may so hamper production in other quarters, or so increase indirectly the burdens of consumers, as really to cost the country more than it brings. There is evidently something weighing on the production of the nation. The West feels poor—and the West is our great producing section in the agricultural field. The business community of this City and other large Eastern cities are cramped and not doing their usual business. Retail trade is much more dull than is customary at this season. Real estate, except in certain speculative places, is low and inactive. There is much complaint among the laboring classes of want of employment; meat and flour are high; the expenses of a household are beyond any reasonable limit. We appeal to all small householders who used to find two thousand dollars a good income, how very little way such a sum will go now, where there is a family to support. There is an unusual struggle to live. Expenses are high, and all branches of work crowded. Considering the astonishingly favorable circumstances of this nation, its soil, cheap land, the invaluable supplies of labor pouring in, the inventive brain of the people, and the freedom of the individual, there is no question that we do not present, at this time, the condition of prosperity in the United States which we ought. It is now a bad country to buy in, and a poor one to sell products. There is evidently, somewhere, a weight lying on both producers and consumers. We used to compete with the world in a thousand products of loom, factory, and field; now we have, besides raw products, hardly more than one invention of ingenuity with which we can supply Europe—and that is the sewing-machine.

The question for the legislator and the scientific investigator is, "Where is *the* weight on our production?" And nothing in the reports of the Departments can answer this question. A few years ago we had, for a brief period, an official whose business it was to show to Congress and the nation what the exact internal condition of our industries was. As the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, it was his duty to ascertain what were the profits of, and the burdens upon, each branch of manufacture; why one had succeeded and another was failing; what precise rate of tax aided one industry or killed another; what was the influence of high protective duties, and what of low revenue taxes; why we could not produce this or export that product. It is safe to say that no wiser or more scientific department was ever founded by any nation, to furnish a solid basis for legislation. The reports became models of economical research. They were sought for by the economists of all countries. Mr. WELLS himself became an authority. Under them, Congress and the people had a sound basis of facts on which to build its financial reform.

It is true, Congress treated them with profound contempt. Still a few members who think, and thousands of those through the country who guide public opinion, studied them carefully. Without them, neither Congress nor the people have any clue to the financial labyrinth. The action of taxes is exceedingly complicated and difficult to understand. Thus, who would ever have suspected that a high duty on foreign wools would have prostrated both our coarse-wool production and the wool manufacture? So with many other duties. Their action is intervolved, delicate, incomprehensible, except on close study. At this time we are absolutely without guide, or clue in this difficult field. Congress would like to rearrange the scale of taxation; to relieve some industries, and perhaps burden others; to lighten the heavy load lying on the back of the people; but no one knows how to begin scientifically. If taxes are reduced or increased, the work will be done in the dark. It will be a hap-hazard financial legislation. The first requisite in finance is to know the figures with which we deal. The proper course would be for Congress to appoint a committee to make this investigation, giving [illegible] to enable them to [illegible]

MINOR TOPICS.

Whenever a "change" is talked of in any newspaper office, the correspondent of another paper immediately set to work revealing all sorts of cock-and-bull stories about the New-York papers, generally giving them a new deal of editors all round. Some of the correspondents are sensible men—the "balance," to borrow one of their own words, consists of persons who take to "literature" because street-sweeping seems not easy. We invite the rural—our esteemed "professional brethren"—to confine their agreeable inventions to the fireside. The other "changes" they talk of exist only in their rum-heated brains; and, as a general rule, it is quite safe to regard their statements concerning our business affairs, of which they are supremely ignorant, as mere Bohemian lies. There are no changes probable in this office, where affairs go on to the entire satisfaction of everybody except our enemies.

In the course of a very good article, yesterday, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "A paragraph printed in New-York and telegraphed to Ulysses drove Judge Hoadley out of the task for Governor." The paragraph thus referred to appeared in the TIMES, and is by the *Eagle* attributed to Mr. THURLOW WEED. It is only right to say that Mr. WEED had no more to do with it than the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, or the man in the moon; that we held or received no communication from Mr. WEED on the question; that Mr. WEED does not favor us with his advice, or instructions on any subject. Finally, that the conductors of this journal have seldom or ever seen or heard from him for years past. Mr. WEED has enough to answer for without being held responsible for all that we choose to say or do.

All that STOKES can ask today is a fair and impartial trial. There should be no use of the money of FISK to secure conviction, and no clamor of FISK's friends to insure that result. Nor should FISK's notorious character incline the Court or the jury to look with leniency upon the facts, if proved, do not warrant upon the act charged upon STOKES. The highest prosecuting officer of the County should conduct the trial, for to do this kind of work he was elected. There can, therefore, be no foundation for the suggestion which is afloat, that FELLOWS, a discreditable person, is to lead in the case. Manifestly he should not do it; for, did he not bend over the coffin of FISK, with his face suffused with tears, and exclaim, "Good by, dear boy, good by! You was always a true and steadfast friend to me." One whose relations with FISK were such as to justify such language on such an occasion, is hardly a proper person to conduct the trial of FISK's alleged murderer.

Recorder HACKETT again merits the thanks of the community. One JOHN MCMULLIN was tried before him yesterday for highway robbery. The evidence was positive that on the night of the 27th of November last the prisoner, with two confederates, waylaid the complainant in a public street, and after the prisoner had rendered his victim insensible by striking him on the head with some weapon, the three men rifled his pockets. There being further evidence identifying the prisoner as the one who struck the blow, the jury promptly brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder at once sentenced the culprit to twenty years in the State Prison, at hard labor. This prompt conviction and justly severe sentence will have a restraining influence upon our outlaws, which the history of every day proves to be greatly needed. If equally rigorous punishment were to follow as quickly upon all our crimes, New-York would soon become one of the most orderly of cities.

It would be interesting to know who are the people who continually leave seal-skin jackets and valuable overcoats in theatres and railway cars. It seems to the ordinary mind quite impossible for a person to leave a theatre and go into the cold night air unconscious of having left a heavy and cumbrous article of daily wear behind him. Neither is it conceivable that a sane person should throw jackets and overcoats and shawls about the streets, or abandon them in the railway car and the omnibus. Yet there are people who do this sort of thing, and subsequently advertise their stupidity and their loss in the daily papers. Unless, indeed, we suppose that the advertisers are really laboring under a mental hallucination, and thus fancy that they have lost articles which they never possessed. This theory certainly has a degree of plausibility. If so many seal-skin jackets are lost as the advertisers would have us believe, some one must find them. Now no man can say that he ever found anything of the sort, and how then are we to believe that they are daily and nightly strewn about in all directions and in every place of amusement.

Another conductor has become a victim of the lawlessness which infests our street-cars at night. It was only a short time since that CHARLES COLBY, of the Dry Dock and Grand-street line, was beaten nearly to death by some thieves whom he had expelled from his passengers; and now NATHAN RAYMOND, of the Eighth-avenue line, has been thrown from his car and severely injured by a drunken ruffian, who committed the outrage without having had the slightest provocation. It is evident that something must be done to rid our street-cars of these outlaws. It is becoming almost impossible to enter a late night car on some of the chief lines, without enduring insults, and taking the risk of deadly assaults from the drunken brutes that are generally found in them. The companies must devise some way to get rid of these dangerous customers, or their night cars will become entirely useless to the general public.

It is somewhat singular that Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON announced his deductions from his investigation into the origin and incidents of the Fifth-avenue Hotel disaster before he had concluded the taking of the testimony. It would have been more sensible upon his part to have secured all attainable facts before announcing his conclusions, and it is fortunate for him that the evidence taken after the announcement of his opinion does not in any way disturb it. It will be seen, from a review of all the evidence thus far taken, that there is nothing in the facts to justify the charge of culpable negligence against any of those engaged in the house. Unlike some who happened to be there at the time of the disaster, those in charge of the hotel did not lose self-control, but intelligently used every possible expedient both to stay the fire and rescue those in peril. The testimony of the firemen of the hotel is especially valuable upon the latter point, which has been chiefly in dispute.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Holiday Festivals for the Little Waifs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
No. 15 EAST FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

Your readers who have been kindly and generously contributed to the enjoyment of the poor children in the Christmas Holidays, will be glad to see some of their enjoyments and to note how many benighted little ones have been shod and naked clothed and hungry fed. A list of the Christmas festivals is appended, and all who desire are invited to attend. Yours very truly,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

Sixteenth Ward, No. 311 West Eighteenth-street, Thursday, Dec. 19, 10½ A. M.
Avenue C, No. 304 Fourth-street, Thursday, Dec. 19, 6 P. M.
German, No. 275 Second-street, Thursday, Dec. 19, 7 P. M.
Eleventh Ward, No. 76 East Eleventh-street, Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Fourteenth Ward, No. 114 Elizabeth-street, Friday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
Park, Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway, Friday, Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
Hudson River, No. 300 East Twenty-ninth-street, Monday, Dec. 23, 12 M.
Fifty-second-street, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, Monday, Dec. 23, 1½ P. M.
Fifty-third-street, No. 440 West Fifty-third-street, Monday, Dec. 23, 3 P. M.
Fourth Ward, No. 42 Market-street, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12 M.
Avenue B, No. 307 East Fourteenth-street, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1½ P. M.
Corlears-place, No. 301 Bleecker-street, Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
East River, No. 226 East Fortieth-street, Thursday, Dec. 26, 11 A. M.
Italian, No. 46 Franklin-street, Monday, Dec. 30, 1½ P. M.
Fifth Ward, No. 141 Hudson-street, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
Water-street, No. 16 Dover-street, Thursday, Jan. 9, 11 A. M.
Thirteenth Ward, No. 237 Rivington-street, Thursday, Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
Phelps School, No. 235 East Thirty-fifth-street, Friday, Jan. 10, 10 A. M.
Girls' Sixteenth-street, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street, Friday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.

LODGING-HOUSES.

Newsboys', No. 49 Park-place; Girls', No. 27 St. Mark's-place; Sixteenth-street, No. 237 Rivington-street; Eleventh Ward, No. 76; East Eleventh-street; Sixteenth Ward, No. 311 West Eighteenth-street, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 3 o'clock P. M.

WORK OF THE YEAR IN THE SCHOOLS.

Number of children taught	6,517
Number of meals supplied	415,973
Number of garments made in the schools	3,132
Number of garments given out in the schools	5,412
Number of shoes given out in the schools	1,063
Children sent to public schools	639
Children sent to situations	453

WORK IN THE LODGING-HOUSES.

Number of boys and girls admitted	12,439
Number of meals supplied	145,873
Number of lodgings supplied	143,795
Number of orphans in the lodging-houses	2,059

Donations Received on the Office of the Children's Aid Society.

DEC. 16, 1872.

"Miser"	$2 00
E. W. T.	5 00
E. F. S., Waterloo, N. Y.	5 00
Cash	1 00
From Little Nattie, and Little coy Lassie	1 00
Cash	5 00
"From a friend"	50 00
From Baby Annie Reed	1 00
From Conn Clarence	25
Converted Heathen	10
Cash	5 00
Cash	50
Cash	50
S. and S.	1 00
Mrs. A. A. O., "Sick Children's Fund"	10 00
Cash	25 00
G. W. F., per TIMES	10 00
Cash, per TIMES	5 00
Harlem, per TIMES	2 00
F., per TIMES	5 00
F. R. W., per TIMES	10 00
A father, per TIMES	5 00
N. D., per TIMES	1 00
Cash	5 00
From Duncan	5 00
From "Two Little Brothers"	10 00
G. F. S.	25 00
"Plattsburgh"	3 00
From a Friend, Bloomfield, N. J.	5 00
Machine, Newark	5 00
Chicago	1 00

DEC. 17, 1872.

Christmas Present of boxes to three homeless children—from Jessie, Helen, Harry, and Edgar	30 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	50
From a Reader of the TIMES, Plainville, Conn.	2 00
From Franke, in place of buying a sled for himself	1 00
"Buffle," with a merry Christmas to the little ones	2 00
From Office of Northern Railroad, Concord, N. H.	5 00
From Gussie, Barnet, and John, for the poor children	5 00
From Lawrence, Sterling, Cliffe, Sheldon, and Alice	10 00
Sincere Friend, Castleton, on Hudson	5 00
From Ella and Clarence	5 00
B. M. Y.	5 00
From One Who Loves Children	3 00
E. A. B., Concord, N. H.	1 00
F. H. H.	5 00
Cash	1 25
A Friend	50 00
"Daisy" L.	2 00
S. B., Hudson, N. Y.	5 00
C. Ayers	10 00
G. H. M.—for the little waifs' Christmas dinner	5 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	10 00
Mite from Children's Friend	25
Cash	1 63
From a deeply-sympathizing, but poor M. D.	1 00
"Nellie"	50 00
Cash	5 00
From two friends	15 00
Little Doddy	1 00
K. H., for the children's Christmas	10 00
J. C.	5 00
A little boy's savings	1 00
A lady	5 00
W. A. S.	10 00
Feed the Hungry	50 00
From Youkers	5 00
From Gussie	5 00
From Carrie and Alice	5 00
From a friend	5 00
For the poor little children from Jaffrey, Henry, Theodore, Alice, and Ella	25 00
H. and S.	12 00
"Little Alice," to buy playthings for Christmas	1 00
A. B., Hanover, N. H.	4 00
Mary Haymore	2 00
C. D. T.	5 00
Perry-street	5 00
From poor little Jane	3 72
Contents of little Marion's bank	62
Marion's mamma, for their dear child's Christmas	10 00

What is Being Done for the Poor Children.

RIVINGTON-STREET LODGING-HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, No. 237 RIVINGTON-STREET, Dec. 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, in behalf of the poor children of this institution, to thank you very cordially for the great interest you have taken in them and the benefits you have been the means of conferring upon them. We tender our grateful thanks also to the readers of the TIMES, who have responded so generously to your touching appeal.

We received from Mr. BRACE, several days ago, an order to give the Industrial School-children hot dinners, and to provide warm under-clothing for the poor "street boys." A fund has been established here exclusively for providing medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment for sick poor children on a plan similar to the "TIMES Relief Fund," and several interesting cases have already been relieved. One case may be given here to illustrate the nature of the work. A little boy called here several nights ago, and asked for a bed. He said he was an orphan, had no friends, and used to blacken boots for a living. "But," said he, "I can't blacken now; my arm was broken six weeks ago; the doctor did not fix it right, and I shall never be able to use it; I can only beg," and as he said this, the tears flowed freely down his cheeks, and he held up his right arm, a helpless, crooked specimen of malpractice and neglect. We took charge of the poor fellow; where fractured limb is now properly set, and he will soon be able to earn a livelihood. A poor German woman really seem more bright and cheerful already. They have now something to live for and look forward to, and though that is only "a good hot dinner," God help them! it is an unestimable boon to them, and we hope they shall not have to go without it, nor clothing and shoes, at least, until the Summer sunshine warms their dreary homes and the pavement under their little feet. Very respectfully,

GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

Hon. John A. Dix:

DEAR SIR: The near approach of the time when you will leave this City to enter upon your responsible duties as Governor of this State, induces us to ask of you the honor of meeting us at a public dinner, to be given on any day which may be agreeable to you.

We desire to avail ourselves of the occasion to express our entire confidence that your administration of the affairs of this State, as its executive head, will be characterized by economy and efficiency in every department of the Government under your control; that, appreciating the emphatic expression of the people's will for a thorough reform in legislation, you will encourage and promote, by all the means in your power, the enactment of such laws as will protect and secure the just rights of all classes of our citizens, and thus restore the Government of this State to the purity of its early days.

A long and unsullied life, so large a part of which has been spent in the acceptable performance of high public trusts, is a guarantee that you will exhibit, in the distinguished position to which you have been elevated by so large a vote of your fellow-citizens, the same sterling virtues which have been evinced in your discharge of all official duties.

We are, dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

John C. Green,	Alex. T. Stewart,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
John J. Cisco,	Edwin D. Morgan,
John J. Astor,	Henry Nicoll,
John A. Stewart,	James M. Brown,
John D. Jones,	Henry G. Marquand,
Edwards Pierrepont,	J. D. Vermilye,
Robert L. Kennedy,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Charles Butler,	B. B. Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Wm. E. Dodge,
George Cabot Ward,	Jonathan Sturges,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. H. Macy,	Alex. Stuart.
William B. Astor,	

No. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, } Dec. 12, 1872. }

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 10th inst., inviting me to meet you at a public dinner.

For this kind invitation, and for the flattering expressions of confidence and friendly regard with which it is accompanied, I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks. My departure at an early day to take up my residence in Albany, and my urgent engagements in the meantime in arranging my private affairs here, compel me to decline the honor you have tendered me.

I am in perfect accordance with you in regard to the popular expression at the late election in favor of a radical reform in the administration of the affairs of the State and its commercial capital. I consider it a verdict by the people against the corrupt and selfish management of political cliques, a condemnation of extravagance, fraud, malfeasance in office, and public plunder, and a declaration in favor of retrenchment in expenditure, a strict accountability in executive departments, and a purification of the halls of legislation, the prolific sources of abuse. To the accomplishment of these objects I am committed by views announced years ago, widely circulated during the late political canvass, and ratified, as I conceive, by an overwhelming majority of the people. So far as depends on me, these views will be faithfully and inflexibly carried out. It may be necessary for the Legislature, in extirpating the diseased parts of the body politic, to resort to sharp remedial processes, but I trust these processes will be performed with an unflinching hand, and, in so doing, the representatives of the people who have been chosen to execute their will may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

Renewing the expression of my most grateful acknowledgment of the honor you have done me, I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. William B. Astor, Alex. T. Stewart, William F. Havemeyer, E. D. Morgan, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Spanish comedy of the bustling, intriguing stamp does not seem to become obsolete, or to pall as current taste, as rapidly as old comedy of other kinds. Whether from the number of the characters, the vivacity of the dialogue, the picturesque costume, the fact that each of these plays contains half a dozen love stories, or, as is most probable, because of all these things together, "The Wonder" and the "Bold Stroke for a Husband" always create plentiful laughter and amusement, and really could hardly have been more liked than when first seen at the old Patent Theatres in London. The odd fact that both these somewhat highly-colored pieces are the work of women may have something to do with their perennial charm. When ladies can write at all they commonly treat the intricacies of the great passion with a masterly hand; and the way in which the men are made fools and puppets of by their clever mistresses in these comedies might provoke dislike from the masculine public, were they not kept so generally in good humor by the rattling farce and joyous whim of the situations.

Few pieces have been so well acted at the Fifth-avenue as was, last evening, the "Bold Stroke for a Husband." It might be supposed, since none of the artists who appeared in the modern comedy of "Married Life" on Monday acted in the play of Tuesday, that the cast of the latter might have been weakened for the sake of a trivial bit of effect. Such, however, was not the case. Mrs. Cowley's work was very well dealt with on all sides. We have never seen Miss Fanny Davenport, in legitimate business, to such good advantage as in *Donna Olivia*. The part is eminently "broad," rather than "genteel," comedy, and the bits of mimicry, the suppressed fun, and the never-ending plot and counterplot are entered into by Miss Davenport with abundant heartiness and merriment. Miss Clara Morris is good in *Donna Victoria*, and Miss Kate Claxton is all that can be desired in *Donna Marcella*. Miss Mary Cary played *Minette* so well as to be called out with enthusiasm at the end of her capital scene in the fourth act. In *Don Julio*, Mr. George Clarke is frisky and volatile without being offensive; Mr. Griffiths enters admirably into the grotesque humors of *Don Cesar*; a gentlemanly and diverting *Don Vincentio* is supplied by Mr. Owen Fawcett; and the minor characters had at least respectable attention. The comedy was beautifully dressed, and some of the scenes were very pretty pictures indeed. But for the curtain being once or twice kept down too long between the acts, there would have been nothing whatever to mar the enjoyment of the evening.

It is impossible to see a tolerable performance of such a comedy as the "Bold Stroke for a Husband" without wishing that modern writers would more frequently strive to catch something of the briskness and rapidity of their dialogue, and the fun and contrast of their characters, while avoiding their occasional license and superfluous grossness. A play that "goes" as this did last night with a continuous accompaniment of suppressed and boisterous laughter, must have merit in it, and that of a very useful and telling sort. Mrs. Cowley's comedy is to be acted again on both Wednesday and Saturday nights, and those who like to enjoy a really sterling treatment of an excessively [illegible] old-fashioned drama will not be dis[illegible]

appointed if they go to see it. To-night "Married Life" is to be repeated.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A new burlesque extravaganza, adapted and arranged by Mr. James Barnes, entitled "The Babes in the Wood," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. The principal characters in the piece are impersonated by Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Emma Grattan, Miss Belle Howitt, and Messrs. Atkins, Sheldon, Mestayer, and Lewis. Incidental to the play are a number of songs and dances by Messrs. Delehanty and Hengler, and Sheridan and Mack, while Herr Jacob Showles introduces his trick mules, "Pete and Barney." Of the extravaganza itself we need only say that the parts of the two babes are filled by Messrs. Sheldon and Atkins, that the role of *Rowland, Manager* is assumed by Miss Weber, and that *Maid Marian* has a fair representative in Miss Markham. The dresses are new and beautiful, and the scenery and music good. At the matinées the fairy comedy of "The Palace of Truth" will be given throughout the week.

RICH AND RARE JEWELS.

A Visit to the Store of Starr & Marcus—What is to be Seen There.

To the lover of all that is beautiful and valuable in art, a visit to the ware-rooms of Starr & Marcus, at No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) is something to long remember, for there can be found specimens of the lapidary's skill to be seen, probably, nowhere else in the country. We have had an opportunity of examining their stock of precious stones and rich jewelry until the sense of sight was bewildered, for the custodians were true artists in their mode of exhibiting the goods. Passing by the splendid assortment of silverware contained in large cases in the first room of the establishment, we were shown into the jewelry department. It would be useless to describe all that was exhibited, for the repetition would only be wearisome. There were richly-cut cameos in endless variety, in rings, buttons, lockets, pins, pendants, and bracelets, all magnificently mounted in superb and artistic style. This line of goods was a study in itself, while the rarer specimens were perfect gems. A delicious rose-colored one bore the portrait of Ann of Austria, boldly yet exquisitely cut, each line being even more beautiful under the glass than it at first appeared to the naked eye. An onyx cross, which bore the figure of the Holy Mother, delicately carved in delicious ly-soft outlines, was also among the treasures of that department. A large pendant, "The Aurora," was magnificently set with diamonds, and is intended for the Vienna Exposition. "Hector's Farewell" was the subject of another cameo, the setting being in yellow, green, and red gold, the whole ornament being classic in its outlines. But the most beautiful specimen of all was that of a chalcedony stone, milky white in the centre, with a translucent onyx on one side representing the Savior, and another on the opposite of a Madonna, the two heads being bas reliefs on a white background. This wonderful work of art will be richly set with diamonds as a pendant, with swivel attachment, so that the faces can be changed at pleasure. A costly opal is also on view, so arranged as to be worn as a necklace, bracelet, or pendant. This jewel alone is worth a visit. A pair of naturally-curved onyx cameos, for bracelets, were beautiful, though yet unmounted. Besides, there are rare diamonds, and yet rarer sapphires, emeralds, and pearls in amazing numbers. It is in these precious stones that Messrs. Starr & Marcus have made their reputation, and having devoted years to the business of collecting such jewels, now find themselves in possession of a stock unequaled in America. The "old mine diamonds," now so valuable because the India and Brazilian mines have stopped working, are a leading feature with the firm, and we were shown some marvelous assortments. A cross, containing eleven matched stones, the product of nearly 200 specimens, was shown, and proved to be a matchless jewel. The Labrador stone, a new feature, affords some beautiful specimens of jewelry, as they are not only novel, but surprising. A glance at the cases revealed a charming variety of goods. Rich paintings in miniature, rare and unique stones, pearls, diamonds, cameos, and other jewels were visible as rings, ear-drops, pins, or bracelets, while the diversity of style was confusing. A pair of "Japanese" bracelets, made entirely of yellow, green, and red gold, was among the novelties, being in exquisite taste. Then there were watches by Jurgensen, Mattile, Vocheron, and other celebrated makers, got up in every possible style. The array of ladies' watches was a very fine one, some of the articles being wonders in the way of workmanship. One would scarcely imagine, on reaching the modest doorway leading up to the rooms of Starr & Marcus, that so much beauty and wealth was to be seen there. At present the sales of the firm are very large, as it is the holiday time, and as every article is sold for just what it is, their customers always know what they are getting for their money.

The New-York Rural Club.

The New-York Rural Club held their Winter meeting and dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. Speeches in response to toasts were made by Mr. B. R. Keim, of Kansas, Col. Dickenson, Mr. W. D. Hurlburt, and others. The table was elegantly ornamented with flowers by Mr. C. L. Allen, of Queens, Long Island, one of the members. [illegible] presided, and Mr. A. B. Crandell acted as Secretary. A number of ladies were present, and the greatest pleasure seemed to prevail. This is the only Club in the City which admits ladies to its dinners.

Juliet in the Tombs.

Among the visitors at the Tombs, yesterday, was Miss Neilson, who in the course of her realistic studies has progressed so far as the gloomy pile in Centre-street. She was accompanied by Mr. Magonigle, of Booth's Theatre, and after a thorough inspection of the edifice and its most interesting features, departed, expressing great interest in what she had seen.

I HAVE LONG KNOWN THE VIRTUES of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with Coughs or Colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

I am about to sail in a week or two, on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without an overcoat, as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, formerly pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.—*World.*

Save the Books First!

HERRING'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT

AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn.
AT NEW-YORK CITY.
AT GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.
AT WACO, Texas.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 13, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The safe I purchased of you was in the fire at the burning of my store, on the night of the 10th inst. After the fire, I opened the safe, and found the contents, books and papers, entirely uninjured. My entire stock in the store was destroyed, and had it not been for the safe, should have lost all my books. I am, yours truly,

GEO. A. MAYNE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: We had one of your Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of our sugar-house on the night of 29th July last. The great size of the buildings and their contents made a very hot fire. The [illegible] reputation by preserving the books, papers, and entire contents in good order. Yours,

BURGER, HURLBUT & LIVINGSTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel:

GENTLEMEN: In the destructive fire of the 9th inst., [illegible]

MARCHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Per G. G. Lane, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: We had one of your safes in use since the number [illegible] we bought it from you about four years ago. It recently went through a very big fire in this place, and saved my books and papers all very well. [illegible]

S. CLANCY.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 28, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the [illegible] of March, last, our store was entirely destroyed by fire. We had in use one of your celebrated Champion Fire-proof Safes, which was subjected to a tremendous heat, warping the iron and melting the knobs, name-plates, &c., and yet, on opening it, we were surprised to find all our books, papers, &c., in a perfect state of preservation. Truly yours,

E. ALEXANDER & BRO.

Manufactured and sold by HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-st., N. Y.
No. [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
No. [illegible] State-st., Chicago, Ill.
No. [illegible] Camp-st., New-Orleans.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES for ladies' jewelry, silver-ware, laces, shawls, &c., finished in [illegible] and any other style of handsome furniture, suitable for parlor, library, dining-room and chamber.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, [illegible]—*Advertisement.*

Don't whisper it! But go quietly and purchase one of The "Light-Running" Domestic Sewing-Machines for a "Christmas Present" for your wife, daughter, or lady friend. A machine will be furnished (for trial) to responsible parties with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our

WAREROOMS, { 96 CHAMBERS-ST., } New-York,
(temporary,) { and 2 BOND-ST., }

and 290 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Old machines of other makes taken in exchange. Agents wanted. P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Card.

Business offices of WESTERN & CO., Publishers, No. 21 PARK ROW, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872. }

TO NEWSMEN.—We have this day received the following notification from the American News Company:

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, } NOS. 115, 117, 119 AND 121 NASSAU-ST., } SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Dec. 17, 1872. }

Messrs. Western & Co., Publishers of the Coal and Iron Record:

GENTLEMEN: We have just been notified by the Secretary of "The New Central Coal Company" that your paper of Dec. 15 contains a gross libel on them, and that if we continue its sale they would hold us responsible. We shall therefore be obliged to discontinue the sale of the number in question.

Yours truly,

PATRICK FARRELY, Secretary.

Not wishing to cause any inconvenience, trouble, or expense to the above-named Company, and willing to take the entire responsibility of the charge of libel on our own shoulders, we have absolved the Company from their contract with us. You will, therefore, please send your orders direct to this office, when they will be filled in the order of their reception as rapidly as possible.

WESTERN & CO.

—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

IS IT WILD CAT?—The New Central Coal Company of Maryland. Stock-jobbing operations exposed. See the *Coal and Iron Record*, No. 45, of this week. Ready Monday morning. For sale at all the news-stands and elsewhere. Price 10 cents. Orders by mail promptly filled. WESTERN & COMPANY, Publishers, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and such a thing is the "KNABE PIANO," which lasts a life-time with all its fine qualities unimpaired. Examine varieties at J. BAUER & CO.'S, No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

SELECTED EDITORIALS from the DAILY.
CHOICE LITERARY EXTRACTS.
A STORY—VISCOUNT BOWLDOUT'S MYSTERY.
DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE COAL MINES, MONTANA, AND THE WEST.
EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.
THE LATEST NEWS by Mail and Telegraph.
AN AGRICULTURAL PAGE.
Full Report of AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
FARM PRODUCE, COMMERCIAL, LIVE STOCK, and FINANCIAL MARKETS.

For sale at counter in the TIMES Office—5 cents per copy.

Wenck's Pharmacy.

under

Gilsey House.

Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.

Elegant toilet requisites. Suitable for holiday presents.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

A very fine improvement in dentistry is the base for artificial teeth now used by Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 20 East 15th-st., which base he combines with his patent air-cells. "It is very thin and light, almost transparent, flexible, and nevertheless strong and durable. In the mouth it feels like the natural gums." Such were the encomiums passed upon the set of teeth with this base by a lady who wore them, and who was at the dentist's room when we inspected the invention.—*Evening Express.*

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife, or friend. It can be set complete during the day. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., N.Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. Ask druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Latest Paris Styles. Orders of dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 37 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For a Beautiful Hat for the Holidays go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—PARR.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872, at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS to MAGGIE J. PARR, daughter of the late John Parr, all of this City.

DIED.

AGATE.—At Yonkers, Monday, Dec. 16, MARY, wife of Joseph Agate.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from 42d-st.

BRICKNER.—On Monday, Dec. 16, inst., Mrs. MARY BRICKNER, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends, also the managers of Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, are invited to attend her funeral from the Institution, No. 236 West 42d-st., on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock A. M.

BIGELOW.—At Madison, N. J., Dec. 15, LAURA CLARK, wife of Ralph Bigelow, formerly of New-York, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Madison, on Thursday, the 19th, at [illegible] Take [illegible] Morris and Essex Railroad.

CATHELL.—On Monday morning, 16th inst., MARIA CATHELL, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, KATIE J., wife of Thomas S. Cunningham.

Remains to be taken to Altoona, Penn., for interment, by 9½ o'clock train, Pennsylvania Railroad, Wednesday, A. M.

CURTIS.—On Monday, Dec. 16, Mrs. SARAH M. CURTIS, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. H. E. Sands, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUYCKINCK.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, [illegible] daughter of Julia A. and the late John H. Duyckinck, in the 18th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 219 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

FOOT.—At Geneva, N. Y., at the residence of his father, Samuel A. Foot, Dec. 14, 1872, THOMAS [illegible]

FLAGLER.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Monday, 16th inst., JOHN P. FLAGLER, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at Hopewell Church, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to which friends are respectfully invited.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at Stapleton, S. I., MAMIE, youngest child of Miles and Emily F. Hughes, aged 2 years 4 months and 9 days.

HULSE.—On Tuesday, the 17th, suddenly, of disease of the heart, DANIEL HULSE, Esq., aged 66 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEALY.—ANNA HEALY, wife of George H. Healy, daughter of Alfred Bouel, Esq., Barrister, Hindoostan. Funeral services will be held [illegible] on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

London and Calcutta papers please copy.

KINSMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 16th inst., of diphtheria, CARRIE PAULINE, infant daughter of J. Douglas and Anna F. Kinsman, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral services from the residence of Mrs. E. J. Westervelt, on Front-st., Plainfield, at 12½ o'clock on Thursday, 19th inst. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, Central Railroad, at 9 o'clock.

KIRBY.—On Tuesday morning, WILLIAM SANFORD KIRBY, son of Dr. S. R. Kirby, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 234 West 23d-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock M., without further invitation.

Rochester papers please copy.

KENSETT.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., of disease of the heart, JOHN F. KENSETT, N. A., of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The members of the National Academy of Design, and the artists generally, are invited to meet at the Academy rooms at 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, the 18th inst., to proceed thence in a body to attend the funeral services of the late JOHN F. KENSETT, N. A., at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

MERRITT.—On Monday, Dec. 16, Mrs. MARY JANE MERRITT, aged 41 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Second-avenue Methodist Church, (119th-st.,) Harlem, on Thursday, the 19th, at 1 o'clock.

MARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, LAURA GARRISON, wife of John W. Marley, in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 123 Montague-st., to-morrow, Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

MARLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, DANIEL MARLEY, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

REID.—On Monday evening, Dec. 16, JOHN REID, senior member of the firm of John Reid & Co., Mobile, Ala., aged 72.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 27 West 40th-st., without further notice.

ROBINSON.—At Bedford, Westchester County, Sunday, Dec. 15, JAMES ROBINSON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will meet the [illegible] A. M. train from New-York at Bedford Station.

SKAATS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th December, ELIZABETH PEARSON, widow of David B. Skaats, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Noyes, No. 104 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on the 18th December inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Geneva, Ontario County, for interment.

SHLOCK.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 16, Mrs. SUSAN OAKLEY, wife of John W. Shlock, aged 62 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Thursday P. M., 19th inst., at the Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., on Monday, the 16th inst., ELIZABETH SWIFT.

The relatives and friends of her brother, Wm. B. Swift, also of her sister, Mrs. Weeber, and of her nephews, Thomas and Austin S. Palmer, are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, at No. 197 Hart-st., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, MARY ELLIS, oldest daughter of the late Capt. John and Ellen Titus.

Her remains will be taken to her late residence, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, 17th inst., M. JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late James and Jane E. Taylor, formerly of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ZABRISKIE.—In this City, Tuesday, Dec. 17, CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, H. Zabriskie, No. [illegible] West 36th-st., Thursday, 19th inst., at [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOURNING DAY OF [illegible]. Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

The custom of wearing mourning for the dead, it is thought, originated at the death of the Savior, when the veil of the temple was rent and the heavens darkened, and the custom has very properly continued until the present. The best, and only place in this City where complete outfits can be obtained in Mourning, ready for use, is at JACKSON'S mourning store, corner of Broadway and Waverley-place. All styles and grades of outfits, from the highest price to the plainest grades, at popular prices, constantly on hand.

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Among the foreign artists represented are Ed. Frere—Cassanova—David Col—Giradet—Bognet—Meyer Von Bremen—Dupré—Ziem—Carand—De Jonghe—Rubens—Lenoir—Robonce—Jaconne—Rosé—Verboeckhoven—Thom—Schmidt—Tenier—Bon Voite—Villers—Madrazo—G. Brun—G. H. Boughton, &c., &c.

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The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at [illegible] A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11 A. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create them anew, but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, and given up to die by the physicians, a cure may be effected.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in auscultation, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough and a great raising of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption.

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[To be continued.]

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Upon the Life, Condition, and Resources of the Southern States of America—a region seven times larger than Great Britain. These papers will be written by EDWARD KING, one of the most brilliant writers on our staff, and will be superbly illustrated by Moran, Sheppard, Drake, and others. They will be of national interest and importance, and will be worth the price of the Monthly.

There will be also a series of entertaining papers by R. H. STODDARD, about AUTHORS, THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, HOME LIFE, FAMILIES, FRIENDS, WHIMS, AND WAYS. Also a series of PORTRAITS OF LIVING AMERICAN WRITERS.

CLARENCE COOK will write about FURNITURE, AND THE DECORATION OF AMERICAN HOMES. These papers will be practical as well as artistic, and will be illustrated with numerous designs and sketches.

BRET HARTE, "The best writer of short stories now living," has written for us a brilliant and characteristic story, "THE EPIC OF FIDDLETOWN," which will be illustrated by SHEPPARD.

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In short, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, for 1873, will have "THE BEST SHORT STORIES," "AN AMERICAN SERIAL," "THE CHOICEST POEMS," "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS," "BRILLIANT ESSAYS, SKETCHES AND EDITORIALS," a magnificent series of illustrated papers on a theme of national interest and value—Funny Etchings, &c. The whole printed on beautiful white paper in the best style of the art, presenting nearly 2,000 pages of the choicest illustrated literature in the world, by the best writers in the English language, (fourteen numbers,) for only $4. No such inducements were ever before offered.

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BARRIERS BURNED AWAY, the new story by Rev. E. P. Roe, was published Nov. 22. Two large editions have already been exhausted, and orders are now accumulating for a new edition, (the fifth thousand,) which will be ready on THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

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WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 19, AND 20, 1872, afternoon and evening, commencing at 4 o'clock each day, the stock of Mr. CHAS. L. JONES, No. 550 Broadway,

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N. B.—The fancy goods and stationery of Mr. Jones will be sold on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 21.

HOLMES ····· HARLAND.

"Rose Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *.* G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Sunday, Dec. 17, was fair, and the following sales were made: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the foreclosure of R. Traver, Esq., referee, sold the lot, 25 by 100.11 feet, on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Madison-avenue, to George W. Welsh, for $[illegible] (and one lot, 25 by 100.11 feet, on the south-west corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Madison-avenue, to Thomas Farley for $[illegible]. Both these lots are vacant, and are to be paved, making in all 50 feet front on the avenue and 100.11 feet in the street. E. Ellsworth A. Son, also sold, under a supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hulbert, Jr., Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 14 Monroe-street, between Catharine-street and Market-street, embracing a lot 25 by about 70 feet, with two-story and basement frame building thereon, for $[illegible], the purchaser being Thos. F. Bayly. The remaining auctions announced were adjourned, viz.: Sale by William Kennedy of two houses and lots on East Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, adjourned to the 26th inst.; and sale by A. J. Bleecker of one of house and lot on East Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, adjourned to next week.

Sales of auctions at auctioneers are to believe, at which the real estate noted will be offered, by James M. Miller, as a Supreme Court sale, a house and lot on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 20 feet north of Fifth-street, lot 20 by 50. Also, one lot, 25 by 100.8, north side of Madison-avenue, 100 feet south of Ninety-fourth-street, 25 feet east of Madison-avenue. Also, at a similar sale, a house and lot on the east side of Lexington-avenue, 19.11 feet south of Sixty-second-street, lot 19.11 by 100. By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, two three-story and basement brick-and-stone-front houses and lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, lot's each in size 20 by 50; and by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, a store lot on the east side of Lexington-avenue, 20 feet south of Sixty-second-street, lot 20 by 100; also, a store lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, 25 feet south of Ninety-fourth-street, lot 25 by 100; also, a store lot on the east side of Lexington-avenue, 20 feet south of Ninety-fourth

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Superior accommodations for passengers.

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GREAT WESTERN, Stamper......Thursday, Dec. 12

ARRAGON, Western......Saturday, Dec. 28

Cabin passage......$70 currency.

Steerage......$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

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COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday......Dec. 26

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9

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INSURANCE.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

By UNANIMOUS ACTION, at a meeting of the BOARD of DIRECTORS held this day, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Esq., was elected PRESIDENT, vice Jacob Reese, Esq., resigned.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Broadway, New-York.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, No. 35 Chambers and 17 Reade sts. UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.

DANIEL McGOWEN, Special Master in Chancery.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY and the LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.

DANIEL McGOWEN, Special Master in Chancery.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store.

Fresh Malaga Lemons and Almeria Grapes.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOYES E. CLARK, bankrupt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the late firm of A. S. STEARNS & CO., of Brooklyn, Long Island, to present the same, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned.

CHAS. CRONKHITE, Chairman, Room No. 31 Trinity Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE two sittings in Dr. Hall's church.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office.

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SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description.

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A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO every Purchaser.

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THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE

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PALACE OF TRUTH.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SERIES WILL BE GIVEN AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

NO TICKETS will be sold at the door.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL (and positively the last) in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

STEINWAY HALL.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

THIRD SOIREE OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

THE "MESSIAH."

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

STEINWAY HALL, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

CHRISTMAS AT HOWARD MISSION.

C. COOK, Acting Superintendent.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SOTHERN.

LAST THREE NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE of DUNDREARY.

LORD DUNDREARY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec.

BROTHER SAM.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

DAVID GARRICK and AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATER.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST WEEK

of Miss AGNES ETHEL'S engagement, and LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES of Sardou's great play, AGNES.

ATHERLEY COURT.

SEATS FOR ANY OF THE COMEDY NIGHTS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

CHRISTMAS DAY, EXTRA MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

EDWIN BOOTH......Proprietor and Manager

THE LILY OF FRANCE.

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JOAN OF ARC.

MR. JAS. W. WALLACK......TALBOT

MR. FRANCIS BANGS......DURAND

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EDWIN BOOTH......Lessee and Manager

MISS NEILSON IN BROOKLYN.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

NO. 1,288 BROADWAY.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASSES

THURSDAY NIGHT, AT 8.

THE FIRST LESSON ON FRENCH IS FREE TO ALL.

BY THE ORAL SYSTEM.

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For the benefit of the HOME FOR WOMEN.

"LAUGHING GAS."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ROUND THE CLOCK!

THEATER CROWDED WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD! Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!

Miss EMMA HOWSON.

LION PARK, WITH GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS!

BEHIND THE SCENES, OLD NIBLO'S!

HARRY HILL'S FAMOUS SPORTING HOUSE.

DONOVAN'S-LANE, ON THE FIVE POINTS.

LEIDERKRANZ MASQUERADE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1½.

ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEXT MONDAY—Grand Holiday Addition to ROUND THE CLOCK.

Christmas Novelties for THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

LAST WEEK OF THE COMEDY REVIVALS.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

MARRIED LIFE.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE, OR, FALSE SHAME.

CHRISTMAS DAY, GRAND MATINEE OF THE NEW COMEDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING

LEO AND LOTOS.

SCENERY, MUSIC, BALLETS, COSTUMES, EFFECTS,

UNSURPASSABLE AND UNAPPROACHABLE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ P. M.

HOLIDAY MATINEE, CHRISTMAS DAY.

OLYMPIC. MLLE. AIMEE

LA BELLE HELENE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

NO. 201 BOWERY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.

DAN BRYANT.

THE "MESSIAH."

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, STEINWAY HALL, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

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MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

PROF. TYNDALL'S LECTURE.

The great English electrician lectured last night at Cooper Institute to an audience that truly represented the science, the culture, and the refinement of New-York. The enormous hall, which has been so often filled with excited crowds of citizens brought there by some great political event, was, on this occasion, equally crowded. More than half the persons present were ladies, who throughout the lecture evinced the keenest interest. The lecturer made his appearance punctually at 8 o'clock, and was introduced to the immense audience by one of the trustees, who made a neat little speech, in which he spoke of the Professor's universal reputation and the delight which his efforts to popularize science had created in America, where his works, reprinted by Messrs. Appleton, had obtained an immense circulation. The Professor then advanced to the front of the platform, and was received with a long burst of hand-clapping, which seemed to please him mightily. Behind him was a white canvas, and in front of him, built out from the stage, was an electric lantern. On the rostrum was a small electric battery. With these implements, during his lecture, he gave an almost continuous series of experiments, some of them well known, others quite novel, but all beautiful, and demonstrating his arguments with absolute force. The gist of his address was in these. The TIMES feels that the effort to reproduce a lecture which appealed as much to the eye as to the intellect must be lame indeed. Knowing the general desire, however, to read his lecture, it gives as much as could be taken by the pen, begging its readers to comprehend the reason why the report is so utterly inadequate to convey an impression of the Professor's first lecture on light. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Some twelve years ago I published in England a little book entitled the *Glaciers of the Alps*, and a couple of years subsequently a second volume, entitled *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, and from these occurrences I may date the commencement of those friendly relations with the people of the United States which have brought me here to-night. The two volumes referred to were followed by others, written with the same object, which was to establish a broader and deeper sympathy than that previously existing between science and the world outside of science. I did not think it good for either of them to be isolated from the other, or unsympathetic toward the other, and to lessen their isolations. I swerved for a time, aside from these original inquiries, which had previously been the pursuit and pleasure of my life, and tried without falling into superficiality to render a portion of the tale of science plain to all intelligent minds.

Nearly the whole of these books were republished in this country, under the auspices of a man who is untiring in his efforts to diffuse sound scientific knowledge among the people of the United States; whose energy, ability, and single-mindedness, in the prosecution of an arduous task, have won for him the sympathy and support of many of us in England. I allude to Prof. Youmans, of this City. Quite as rapidly as in England, the aim of these works was understood and appreciated in the United States, and they brought to me from this side of the Atlantic innumerable proofs of good-will. Among these are to be reckoned the invitations I received to lecture in American cities, accompanied by assurances of hearty welcome.

In answer to my inquiries in England, I had been given to understand that you would probably prefer experimental lectures on the subject of light. This was difficult; but I resolved to meet it, by the selection and transport of the apparatus suitable for such lectures. I think it best to begin with the few simple facts regarding light which were known to the ancients, and to pass on from them in historic gradation to the more abstruse discoveries of modern science.

The motions of the stars first attracted the attention of the ancient world. Light also was a familiar phenomenon, and from the earliest times we find men's minds busy with the attempt to render some account of it. But without experiment, which belongs to a later stage of scientific development, no progress could be made in this subject. The ancients accordingly were far less successful in dealing with light than with solar and stellar motions. Still they did make a little progress. They satisfied themselves that light moved in straight lines; they knew also that these lines or rays of light were reflected from polished surfaces, and that the angle of incidence was equal to the angle of reflection. These two results of ancient scientific curiosity constitute the starting point of our present course of lectures.

Both of these are capable of the easiest experimental illustration, but, in the first place, it may be useful to say a few words regarding the source of light to be employed in our experiments. The rusting of iron is, to all intents and purposes, the slow burning of iron. It develops heat, and, if the heat be preserved, a high temperature may be thus attained. The destruction of the first Atlantic cable was probably due to heat developed in this way. Other metals are still more combustible than iron. You may light strips of zinc in a candle flame and cause them to burn almost like strips of paper. But besides their combustion in the air, we may also have combustion in a liquid. Water, for example, contains stores of oxygen, which may unite with, and thus consume, a metal immersed in it. It is from this kind of combustion that we are to derive the heat and light employed in the present course.

Their generation merits a moment's attention. Before you is an instrument—a small voltaic battery—in which zinc is immersed in a suitable liquid. Matters are so arranged that a strain is set up between the metal and the oxygen, actual union, however, being avoided. Uniting the two ends of the battery by a thick wire, the attraction is satisfied, the oxygen unites with the metal, the zinc is consumed, and heat, as usual, is the result of the combustion. A power which, for want of a better name, we call an electric current, passes at the same time through the wire.

Cutting the thick wire in two, I unite the several ends by a thin one. It glows with a white heat. Whence comes that heat? The question is well worthy of an answer. Suppose, in the first instance, when the thick wire was employed, that we had permitted the action to continue till one hundred grains of zinc were consumed, the amount of heat generated in the battery would be capable of accurate numerical expression. Let the action now continue with this thin wire glowing until one hundred grains of zinc are consumed. Would the amount of heat generated in the battery be the same as before? No, it would be less by the precise amount generated in the thin wire outside the battery. In fact, by adding the internal heat to the external we obtain for the combustion of 100 grains of zinc a total which never varies. By this arrangement, then, we are able to burn zinc at one place, and to exhibit the heat and light of its combustion at a distant place. In New-York, for example, we have our grate and fuel; but the heat and light of our fire may be made to appear at San Francisco. We have here an illustration of the constant law that in physical nature we have incessant substitution, but never creation.

I now remove the thin wire and attach to the severed ends of the thick one, two thin rods of coke. On bringing the rods together we obtain a small star of light. Now, the light to be employed in our lecture is a simple exaggeration of this star. Instead of being produced by ten cells it is produced by fifty. Placed in a suitable camera, provided with a suitable lens, this light will give us all the beams necessary for our experiments.

And now we are ready for work. The rectilinear propagation of light may be beautifully illustrated by making a small hole in a window-shutter, before which stands a house or tree, or animal, and placing within the darkened room a white screen at some distance from the orifice. Every straight ray proceeding from the object stamps its colors upon the screen, and the sum of all the rays forms an image of the object. But as the rays cross each other at the orifice the image is inverted. An image of the carbon points produced by a pinhole in tinfoil will be employed to illustrate this point of rectilineal propagation.

The law that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection is illustrated in this simple way: A straight lath is placed as an index perpendicular to a small looking-glass capable of rotation. A beam of light is received upon the glass and reflected back along the line of its incidence. Though the incident and the reflected beams pass in opposite directions, they do not jostle or displace each other. The index is now turned, the mirror turns along with it, and at each side of the index the incident and the reflected beams are seen tracking themselves through the dust of the room. The mere inspection of the two angles inclosed between the index and the two beams shows their equality. The same simple apparatus enables us to illustrate a law of great practical importance, namely, that when a mirror rotates the angular velocity of a beam reflected from it is twice that of the reflecting mirror.

For more than a thousand years no step was taken in optics beyond this law of reflection. The men of the Middle Ages, in fact, occupied themselves, on the one hand, in trying to develop the laws of the universe out of their own consciousness, while, on the other hand, they were so occupied with the concerns of a future world that they looked with a lofty scorn on all things pertaining to this only. As regards the refraction of light, the course of real inquiry was resumed in 1100 by an Arabian philosopher named Alhazen. Then it was taken up in succession by Roger Bacon, Vitellio and Kepler. One of the most important occupations of science is the determination by precise measurements of the quantitative relations of phenomena. The value of such measurements depends upon the skill and absolute conscientiousness of the man who makes them. Vitellio was such a man, while Kepler's habit was to rummage through the observations of his predecessors, look at them in all lights, and then distil from them the principle which united them. He had done this with the astronomical measurements of Tycho Brahe, and had extracted from them the now celebrated "laws of Kepler." But in the case of refraction he was not successful. The principle, though a simple one, escaped him. It was first discovered by Hildebrant Snell, about the year 1621.

Less with the view of dwelling upon the phenomenon itself than introducing it to you in a form which will render intelligible the play of theoretic thought in Newton's mind, I will show you the fact of refraction. The dust of the air and the turbidity of a liquid may here be turned to account. A shallow circular vessel, with a glass face, half filled with water, rendered barely turbid by the precipitation of a little mastic, is placed upon its edge with its glass face vertical. Through a slit in the hoop surrounding the vessel a beam of light is admitted. It impinges upon the water, enters it, and tracks itself through the liquid in a sharp, bright band. Meanwhile the beam passes unseen through the air above the water. A puff of tobacco smoke into this space at once reveals the track of the incident beam. If the incidence be vertical, the beam is unrefracted. If oblique, its refraction at the common surface of air and water is rendered clearly visible. It is also seen that reflection accompanies refraction, the beam dividing itself at the point of incidence into a refracted and a reflected portion.

Snell connected the angle of incidence with the angle of refraction, by proving that the sine of the one divided by the sine of the other is absolutely constant for the same medium, whatever the obliquity of the incident ray may be. The constant quotient here referred to is called the index of refraction. Its discovery is one of the corner-stones of optical science.

Quickly following Snell's discovery is the application of it by Descartes in the explanation of the rainbow. The bow is seen when the back is turned toward the sun. Draw a straight line through the spectator's eye and the sun; the bow is always seen at the same angular distance from this line. This was the great difficulty. Why should the bow be always, and at all parts, 41° degrees distant from this line? Taking a pen and calculating the track of every ray through a rain-drop, Descartes found that at one particular angle the rays emerged from the drop in a parallel sheaf; being thus enabled to preserve their intensity through long atmospheric distances; at all other angles the rays quitted the drop diverging, and through this divergence became practically lost to the eye. The particular angle was the foregoing angle of 41°, which observation had proved to be invariably that of the rainbow.

But in the rainbow a new phenomenon was introduced—the phenomenon of color. And here we arrive at one of those points in the history of science when men's thoughts and labors so intermingle that it is difficult to assign to each worker his precise meed of honor. Descartes was at the threshold of the discovery of the composition of solar lights. But he failed to attain perfect clearness, and it is certain that he did not enunciate the true law. This was reserved for Newton, who went to work in this way.

Through the closed window-shutter of a room he pierced an orifice, and allowed a thin sunbeam to pass through it. The beam stamped a round image of the sun on the opposite white wall of the room. In the path of this beam Newton placed a prism, expecting to see the beam refracted, but also expecting to see the image of the sun, after refraction, round. To his astonishment it was drawn out to an image whose length was five times its breadth; and this image was divided into bands of different colors. Newton saw immediately that this image was due to the fact that some constituents of the solar light were more deflected by the prism than others, and he concluded, therefore, that white solar light was a mixture of lights of different colors and of different degrees of refrangibility.

The elongated image here referred to is called the spectrum. Newton divided the spectrum into seven parts—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—which are commonly called the seven primary or prismatic colors.

This was the first analysis of solar light by Newton; but the scientific mind is fond of verification, and never neglects it where it is possible. Newton completed his proof by synthesis. For instance, he refracted the colors back, reblended them, and thus reproduced the light out of which they came. The synthesis of white light is effected in three different ways. First, the colors of the spectrum are squeezed together and blended by a cylindrical lens, white light being the result of their mixture; secondly, an image of the carbon points whence the light issues, is built up from the colors of the spectrum; thirdly, in virtue of the persistence of luminous impressions upon the retina, the prismatic colors may be mixed together in the eye itself.

The drawing out of the white light into a spectrum is called dispersion. And here historic completeness renders necessary a brief reference to an error of Newton. He supposed that refraction and dispersion went hand in hand, and that if you abolished the one you at the same time abolished the other. He maintained this opinion to the end of his life, and thus retarded the progress of discovery. Dollond, however, proved that by combining two different kinds of glass, the colors could be extinguished, still leaving a residue of refraction, and he employed this residue in the construction of achromatic lenses, which Newton thought an impossibility.

Having unraveled the interwoven constituents of white light, we have next to inquire what part the constitution so revealed enables this agent to play in nature? To it we owe all the phenomena of color; and yet not to it alone, for there must be a certain relationship between the ultimate particles of natural bodies and light to enable them to extract from it the varieties of color. But the function of natural bodies is here selective, not creative. There is no color generated by any natural body in any kind of form. Natural bodies have showered upon them, in the white light of the sun, the sum total of all possible colors, and their action is limited to the sifting and appropriating from this total the colors which really belong to them, rejecting those which do not. It will fix this subject in your minds if I say that it is the portion of light which they reject, and not that which belongs to them, that gives bodies their colors.

Let us begin our inquiries here by asking what is the meaning of blackness? Pass a black ribbon in succession through the colors of the spectrum; it quenches all. This is the meaning of blackness; it is the result of the absorption of all the constituents of solar light. Pass a red ribbon through the spectrum. In the red light the ribbon is a vivid red. Why? Because the light that enters the ribbon is not quenched or absorbed, but sent back to the eye. Place the same ribbon in the green or blue of the spectrum; it is black as jet. It absorbs the green and blue light, and leaves the space on which they fall a space of intense darkness. Place a green ribbon in the green of the spectrum. It shines vividly with its proper color; transfer it to the red, it is black as jet. Here it absorbs all the light that falls upon it and offers mere darkness to the eye. When white light is employed the red ribbon by quenching the green, and the green ribbon by quenching the red, both exhibiting the residual color. Thus the process through which natural bodies acquire their colors is a negative one. Their colors are caused by subtraction, not by addition.

These experiments prepare us for the consideration of a point regarding which error has found currency for ages. You will find it stated in books that blue and yellow lights mixed together produce green. They do not. Blue and yellow are complementary colors, and produce white by their mixture. The mixture of blue and yellow pigments undoubtedly produces green; but the mixture of pigments is totally different from the mixture of lights. Helmholtz has revealed the course of the green in the case of the pigments. No natural color is pure. A blue liquid or a blue powder permits not only the blue to pass through it, but a portion of the adjacent green. A yellow powder is transparent not only to the yellow light, but also, in part, transparent to the adjacent green. Now, when blue and yellow are mixed together, the blue cuts off the yellow, the orange, and the red; the yellow, on the other hand, cuts off the violet, the indigo, and the blue. Green is the only color to which both are transparent, and the consequence is that when white light falls upon a mixture of yellow and blue powders, the green alone is sent back to the eye.

This question of absorption is one of the most noble and difficult in molecular physics. We are not yet in a condition to grapple with it, but we shall in a succeeding lecture. The conclusion of the lecture was a signal for long continued applause, which Prof. Tyndall acknowledged with a pleasant smile and bow. Then the vast audience began to pour out of the various exits, but so great was the throng that many minutes elapsed before the hall was cleared and the gas turned down.

A Successful Forgery—The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Victimized in $2,800.

A daring forgery on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 188 Bowery, has just come to light. An unknown swindler ascertained that Mr. William H. Beard, a well-to-do contractor of Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, kept an account at that bank, and drew two checks in his name for $1,300 and $1,500 respectively, which he had presented and cashed early last week. The forger's plan was to hire a man as porter from some intelligence office, go down the street with him toward the bank, give the porter the check to cash, and receiving the money on the next corner tell the porter to go to some number on Broadway where he claimed to keep a store. The porter, of course, would find himself hoaxed. Detectives Clapp and Bennett were set to work on the case, and watched the bank for several days. On Thursday last a man presented a check drawn in Mr. Beard's name, and, a detective being present, the money was paid without question, and the man left, followed by the officer to the next corner, where he looked around for his new-found employer. The latter, however, was nowhere to be seen, and the man was instantly taken into custody. He told the same story as to having been hired as a porter, and intrusted with this work before going to his new employer's designated place of business. The case is being worked up by the detectives, but no clue has as yet been obtained.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Jumel case was continued yesterday, but nothing of interest was elicited.

The Controller paid yesterday to the Department of Public Parks for current expenses $80,000.

Sergt. Wm. J. Loudon, of the Thirtieth Precinct Police, was placed on the retired list yesterday, with a pension of $600 per annum.

Adelphi Lodge No. 348, F. and A. M., of this City, elected Josiah B. Shove, Master; E. H. Gordon, S. W.; R. F. Ware, J. W., as officers for 1873.

Dr. Henry Greene, to whom allusion was made in Tuesday's TIMES, died yesterday afternoon at the Park Hospital. The remains will be taken home for interment.

Pacific Mail stock continued to advance in price yesterday, touching 78¼ and receding to 76¾, an advance of 1¾ per cent. over the closing price of the previous day.

Coroner Schirmer will hold the inquest in the case of the victims of the Fifth-avenue fire at 10 A. M. to-day. It is probable that the investigation will occupy two or three days.

The German Independent Citizens' Reform Association of the Twenty-first Ward, F. Vogel, presiding, met at No. 302 Second-avenue, last night, and organized for the ensuing year.

Dr. Halleck was yesterday appointed chief physician of the Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, with instructions to examine its condition and report the changes necessary for its efficient management.

Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of Rose McCabe, rendered a decision stating that he believed the lady to be so insane as to endanger her own person if permitted to go at large.

The American Geographical Society met last evening, Judge C. P. Daly in the chair. Mr. J. T. Rothrock, M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., read a paper on "Our North-west; Its Resources and Its Inhabitants."

Germania Lodge, No. 34, of the Order of Good Fellows, gave its fourteenth annual ball, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to the charitable fund established by the lodge.

It is understood that Recorder Hackett will postpone his decision on the motion to quash the indictment against Hugh Smith, for complicity in the Ring robberies, until the termination of the trial of William M. Tweed.

Mr. William Bradford delivered an illustrated lecture last evening, entitled "Arctic Regions," at the Friends' Meeting-house in Gramercy-square, for the benefit of the New-York Colored Missions. There was a large attendance.

G. L. Fogg, a shipping agent, at No. 29 Coenties-slip, was, yesterday, held in $500 bail by Commissioner Osborn, on a charge of having shipped William Wilson and others on the American schooner Lizzie Major, in violation of the new shipping act.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, lectures to-night in the Baptist Church, Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on "The History of the English Bible." As it is his first appearance, a large audience is expected to greet him.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending on the 14th inst. 170 miles of streets were cleaned, and 15,700 loads of ashes and garbage, and 4,968 loads of dirt and street-sweepings were removed from the City at a cost of $11,684 37.

John Conroy, of No. 165 Mulberry-street, was brought before Justice Cox, yesterday, charged with throwing Nathan Raymond, a conductor on the Eighth-avenue line, over the dashboard, injuring him severely. Conroy was remanded, to await the result of Raymond's injuries.

Conrad Schamberger, aged nineteen, living in a shanty in Seventy-third-street, near Avenue A, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in a stable in the rear of his residence. He was cut down by his friends before he had sustained any serious injury.

The officers of Prince of Orange Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 16, are as follows: A. D. Wildman, Master; W. T. Wardwell, S. W.; Samuel S. Carll, J. W.; Joseph Darrow, Treasurer; Alfred F. Pufler, Secretary; S. M. Wright, S. D.; E. Berry, J. D.; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Wm. T. Egbert, Chaplains.

Mr. Wallace P. Groom lectured last evening at Association Hall, on "Currency Needs of Commerce." The arguments adduced by the lecturer to prove what he termed "the fallacy of returning to specie payments," while not possessing the merit of originality were put forward in a forcible form.

At a meeting of the Society for the Relief of the Half Orphans, at the Asylum, No. 67 West Tenth-street, last evening, Mr. Daniel D. Lord was elected a trustee of the Society, in the place of Mr. Geo. D. Phelps, deceased. Ninety-five children have been admitted, and seventy-five discharged during the past year.

Yesterday James Plunkett, aged twenty-three, of No. 229 West Twenty-sixth-street, and John McInness, of No. 242 Ninth-avenue, quarreled in a liquor-saloon. McInness drew a knife and cut Plunkett across the wrist, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was attended by Dr. Beach, and taken home. McInness made his escape.

On the occasion of a dinner party at Delmonico's Fifth-avenue restaurant on Nov. 21, Frank Delcotse, a flute-player, got drunk, and began scratching the mirrors with a diamond-ring. He ruined three mirrors, valued at $600, and then escaped. He was captured on Monday night by two detectives, and locked up in the Tombs for trial.

The Treasury withdrew $1,348,569 35 from the banks yesterday. An artificial stringency was somewhat aided by this circumstance, one-eighth and one-quarter of one per cent. per day being paid for the use of money. Toward the close of bank hours this stringency was relaxed, and loans fell to six and seven per cent.—the closing quotation.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular meeting yesterday at the Cooper Union Building. Discussions on various subjects interesting to farmers was had and much information was elicited. A large number of strangers were present, and the meeting was one of the best of the season. For full report see WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

In the case of Mary Ellen Earl and Catharine Earl, aged thirteen and ten years respectively, whose custody is claimed by their grandmother, Catharine Quinn, Rev. Mr. Woodruff, on behalf of Bishop Potter and the St. Barnabas Home, produced the children in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Leonard, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. After questioning the children and hearing their preferences, the Judge committed them to the custody of their grandmother.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver his new and humorous lecture on "The African Livingstone and Stanley," in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on the 23d inst.

Warrants were issued by the United States Commissioner yesterday, for the arrest of a number of persons charged with selling liquor without having paid the special tax.

The Reform Committee have nearly completed their draft of a new charter for Brooklyn. It provides for the consolidation of the county towns of Kings County with Brooklyn. Mayor Powell favors the measure.

A man named Murphy, residing in Columbia-street, was arrested yesterday for throwing scalding water on his wife. She was taken to the City Hospital, and Murphy was held to await the result of her injuries.

The Committee appointed to investigate the management of the East River Bridge have made their report to the Directors. One of the Committee reports unfavorably, in some respects, to the present management. The other two find that the enterprise has been carried on honestly, and in conformity with the charter.

STATEN ISLAND.

The citizens of New-Brighton have subscribed $4,000 for the purchase of a steam fire-engine for Company No. 4 of that village.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year, of Richmond Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.: E. D. Clark, W. M.; Wm. Garrison, S. W.; David Muddell, J. W.; Jas. Seaton, Treasurer; [illegible], Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On an alarm of fire being given in Morrisania, about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, engines Nos. 1 and 5 proceeded toward the spot indicated by the alarm. At the junction of Fordham-avenue and Boston road the two companies got into an altercation, which was continued until they reached the intersection of Fordham-avenue and Fifth-street, where Geo. Heller drew out a pistol and shot Wm. McGill. The former was arrested, and held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Paterson Heights were yesterday, for the first time, supplied with hydrant water.

The expenditures of the Overseer of the Poor for Essex County were, during last year, $11,000.

Charles L. Rowlands, who robbed several boarders of the Continental Hotel, Newark, some days ago, has been arrested in Albany, and was yesterday taken to Newark.

In the Passaic County Courts yesterday, the case of Van Winkle Bonart, charged with complicity in the murder of Reuben Burroughs, was again postponed from Dec. 23, the day fixed, to Jan. 6.

Two junkmen, Patrick McArdle and [illegible] Somerville, were yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with being receivers of stolen goods. McArdle was released on $500 bail, and Somerville was held in default of $500 bonds.

The trial of members of the Town Committee of Union Township for malfeasance in making over-payments to Patrick O'Connell, a contractor, was yesterday resumed in the Hudson County Courts, but nothing of general interest was developed.

THE POLICY MURDER.

Simmons Still at the Hospital—Action of the Coroner Yesterday—The Victim's Wife at the Station-House.

The brutal murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, by John E. Simmons, leader of the "policy" ring in this City, on Monday evening, was the general topic yesterday. Duryea's body was removed from the Station-house early in the morning to the undertaker's store of H. W. [illegible], in Sixth-avenue. Mrs. Duryea, an accomplished lady about twenty-eight years of age, called on Capt. Caffrey soon after, accompanied by her nephew, Mr. Peter Duryea. She was very much affected, and was dressed in deep mourning. She said that her husband had feared death at Simmons' hands for some weeks previous, and she had cautioned him against any encounter which might result in a quarrel. Her nephew, Mr. Peter Duryea, said that about three weeks ago he heard Simmons threaten to take Duryea's life.

She came for the valuables which were upon the person of her husband at the time of the murder. These consisted of a magnificent cluster diamond pin, worth at the lowest estimate $1,000, a beautiful cluster diamond ring, worth $800, a pair of very fine sleeve-buttons of great value, and a gold watch and chain for which Mr. Duryea paid $700. In addition to this, the murdered man had in his pocket nearly $15 in money. These valuables were transferred to Mrs. Duryea. The lady stated that on the night of the murder a policeman came to her house on Staten Island, and, after arousing her, asked if Mr. Duryea was at home. She replied in the negative, whereupon the policeman, who was connected with the Staten Island force, said, "I'm afraid something serious has happened to him," and departed without giving further intelligence.

Mrs. Duryea further stated that when Mr. Duryea left his home in the morning he said to her, "If the night is rough, I shall not come home to-night." At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning some of the family's friends, who had heard of the tragedy, proceeded to New-Jersey and at once proceeded in the cars to the shore opposite Mr. Duryea's residence. They then procured a boat and rowed across to Staten Island. When they reached the shore they were drenched to the skin and almost exhausted with the effort of getting across. They reached the house of Mrs. Duryea and notified her of the melancholy event which had happened. She proceeded to the City as soon as she could do so. Mrs. Duryea said she had no relatives in this country, and that she knew not what disposition her husband had made of his property. She left the Second Precinct, and went to Wilson's store, where the body of her husband was. She merely looked at it and left, as her strength was not sufficient to endure the ordeal. Drs. Vandewater and Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination of Duryea's body in the afternoon. They found numerous superficial wounds, but the fatal injuries were found to be those described in the TIMES of yesterday. The skull was found to be fractured, corresponding to the terrible wound behind the left ear, where Simmons drove his bowie-knife into Duryea's head. The stab in the groin cut through the abdominal wall, and penetrated the abdominal cavity. Simmons is in the Park Hospital, under the care of Drs. Amabile and Hemmingway. He preserves his composure, and resolutely refuses to talk to any reporter. Officer Webster, who had been guarding him through the night, was relieved by Officers Terry and Halsted, of the Second Precinct, yesterday. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest at the earliest possible date.

Capt. Caffrey has now in his possession the entire suit of clothing worn by the murderer when he committed the deed—with the exception of the shirt. There are many blood-stains thereon, which bear evidence of attempted obliteration, but sufficient is retained to show evidences of the terrible struggle. These articles of clothing will be retained by Capt. Caffrey until called for by the proper officials. Officer Webber, who made the arrest in the case has displayed considerable zeal in the matter, and has received the commendation of the public for prompt and decisive action.

The Tammany Society—Initiation of Members.

A special meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was held in Tammany Hall, last evening, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell presiding. The meeting was secret. It was ascertained that its principal business was to be the installation of Abram R. Lawrence and John Dunham as Sachems, elected in place of Charles O'Conor and Oswald Ottendorfer, who declined the Sachemship of the Order. Up to a late hour of the evening, neither of the gentlemen elected were present for installation. About thirty persons elected members of the Society were initiated during the evening. Among the best known were: Gen. Martin McMahon, Wm. Walsh, Judges Coulter and Ledwith, Wm. F. Miner, Oswald Dungnae, Mr. Boggs, *Evening Post*, Patrick Lyshart, Edward D. Gall, Dennis Burns, Wm. C. Conner, Jr., and James Maxwell.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization was held yesterday afternoon, John Kelly presiding. Committees from the several Assembly Districts, whose delegations to the General Committee were unfavorably reported upon by the Committee of Ten, were heard. The examination into the affairs of the Twenty-first District was a protracted one. Strong influence was brought to bear by Harry Genet to maintain his control of the organization in the district, and it is said that he succeeded in his object. The Secretary stated that the Committee had finished the work assigned to it, and would make a full report, inclusive of the names of members of the organization selected to fill the vacant seats in the General Committee.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY HATS.—In purchasing your hat for the holidays at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, don't fail to inspect his stock of Fancy Furs, which offers a rare opportunity for the selection of suitable gifts for your lady friends.

[Advertisement.]
FRANK MILLER'S Leather Preservative and Water-proof Oil-blacking has had thirty-five years' trial.

[Advertisement.]
Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 7 19 | Sun sets... [illegible] | Moon rises... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... [illegible] | Gov. Island... [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; The Queen, (Br.,) Andrews, London, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, [illegible], Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Moore, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven.

Ship Kateen, (Br.,) Anderson, London, &c., Henderson & Bros.

Barks Ocean Express, (Br.,) Caswell, St. Mary's, Ga., Henry Moss; Union, Blanchard, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Brigs Wm. Mallory, Jr., Bowman, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Stone, Surinam, &c., J. Murphy & Co.; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) [illegible], Point-à-Pitre, H. A. Venable & Son; Alexander Nickels, Roadbreck, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Wake, Gaddy, Richmond, Slaght & Petty; C. H. Kelley, Chase, Baltimore; Abiel Borda, Dukes, Charleston; [illegible]; Sloop Southport, Beebe, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Jones, Galveston Dec. 8 and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Lake Superior, (of Glasgow,) Gilmore, Liverpool 54 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Came the northern passage, and had continual W. and N. W. gales, and been 25 ds. W. of the Banks; Dec. 5, lat. 42, lon. 53, passed brig Mary Ann Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound —.

Ship Storkors, (Norw.,) [illegible], Bordeaux 46 ds., with mdse. to M. J. [illegible]. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 11 ds. from thence, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Cymbeline, (of London,) [illegible], Hong Kong Aug. 11, with teas, &c., to Weston & Gray. Passed Anjer Sept. 27, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 22, and crossed the Equator Nov. 18, in lon. 33; has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 7 ds. from thence, with W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Lauro, [illegible] Sept. 2, Constantinople Sept. 18, Malta Oct. 8, and Gibraltar Nov. 1, with wool to Heinneman, Payson & Morgan. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 15 ds. from thence, with strong W. gales.

Bark Medea, (N. G.,) [illegible], Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Bark Bliss, (Norw.,) [illegible], Taganrog 75 ds., with wool to Heinneman, Payson & Morgan—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 2. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purrington, Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather to lat. 30 30, and from thence had N. W. gales.

Brig Adelaide, Peterson, Mill River, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks; Dec. 10, 115 miles S. E. Hatteras, had a gale from N. W., lasting 9 hours; was hove down on her beam ends and lost deck-load of 75 tons logwood.

Brig Insulan, (Norw.,) Christensen, Liverpool 61 ds., with coal-oil, to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 20 ds. from thence with W. and N. W. gales.

Brig [illegible], (of [illegible], N. S.,) Larkin, [illegible] 38 ds., with iron ore, wines, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Made a southern passage, and had heavy weather; has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 12 had a heavy northerly gale, lasting 36 hours.

Brig Fanny, [illegible], Providence.

Brig [illegible], [illegible], Boston.

Brig E. P. Munson, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) [illegible], Long Cay, Bahama, 20 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to L. P. Brigham. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; left no vessels; Dec. 12, lat. 37, lon. 72, had a gale from N. E. lasting 36 hours, during which lost main topmast and main staysail.

Brig Argo, (Ital.,) Castellano, Marseilles 62 ds., and Gibraltar Oct. 21, with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 13 ds. from thence, with W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig George Downs, (of Tortola,) Lanfare, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sld. in co. with schr. [illegible], for Boston; has had fine weather to lat. 32, and from thence W. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) [illegible], 10 ds., with [illegible] to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels; has had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Frank Treat, Martin, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with oranges to J. & T. [illegible]—vessel to E. J. Wenberg. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails, stove boats and bulwarks, and lost deck-load of oranges; left in port, schr. Hattie E. Smith, for New-York next day.

Schr. Victor, Voss, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Stahl, Calais, with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Dolly Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet 18 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Franklin [illegible], Grand Menan 8 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Teaser, Hadlock, Portland, with lumber, to Ripley & Sons.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Smith, Somerset, for Baltimore.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, Smith, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. L. Standish, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. McCarthy, Cobb, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Boardman, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Bunker, Rockland, for Norfolk.

Schr. F. L. [illegible], Reed, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fish to master.

Schr. Wm. McLoon, Duncan, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. [illegible], Clark, Alma, N. B., 25 ds., with lumber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon, Hall, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. T. Knight, McIntyre, Bangor, with lumber to Watson & Pendleton.

Schr. Billow, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy M. Jenkins, Jenkins, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Defiance, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Preesy.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Condon, Bangor, with lumber for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Chas. E. Paige, Grace, Salem, for Baltimore.

Schr. D. Clifford, Clifford, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Olive, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Walker, Matthews, Laneville.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Smith, Bishop, New-London.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Hackett, Providence.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Gladding, Providence.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Maran, Suffin, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Terry, Port Chester.

Schr. Medford, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Roberts, Saybrook.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Active, Ward, New-London.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

SAILED—Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond; bark Abby Bacon, for Malaga.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia; brigs Nellie Hastings, from Singapore; Iola, from Wilmington.
Below ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; brigs [illegible], Romana, from Matanzas; San Antonio, from Cienfuegos. Sld. schrs. Howard Williams, for Camden, N. J.; A. Heaton, for Bull River, S. C.; C. E. Elmore, for Philadelphia; T. W. Simmes, for Jacksonville; My Rover, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 17.—Arr. brigs Alexandra, from Santos; Linna, from Rio; Mary Rice, from Turk's Island, for orders; spoke schr. Dolly Varden, on the 15th inst., off Hatteras, for New-York; [illegible] schrs. Veto, loading, for New-York, and Anna, for New-London.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 17.—Passed in brig Ida, from Cardenas, for orders; English brig Mohawk, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 17—10 A. M.—Arr. bark Sandy Hook, from Gloucester, for New-York; brig George Amos, Bangor, for Newark; schrs. Althea, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Adrian, Providence, for Rockland; D. Sawyer, Addie Murchie, Boomer, and Crescent Lodge, Calais, for New-York; Ada S. Allen, Pembroke, for do.; A. Hayford, Fox Island, for do.; Joe Carlton, Rockport, for do.; [illegible], for do.; Charles H. [illegible], Bangor, for do.; Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for do.; [illegible], for do.; Simpson and Lucy Ames, Rockland, for do.; A. Hammond, Hodgdon's Cove, for do.; [illegible], Ellsworth, for Fall River; [illegible], Fall River, for do.; J. W. Scott, (Br.,) for do.; [illegible], for Providence; Henry G. Fay, Calais, for do.; Martha Weeks, Belfast, for Newburg; L. V. [illegible], Boston, for Bucksville.

Schr. Joseph Baxter remains ashore, on L'Hommedieu Shoal; [illegible] has a signal for assistance flying; two lighters have gone to her aid.

Sld. brig George Amos; schrs. [illegible], Louise Crockett, J. G. Stover, Dreadnaught, (Br.,) Crown Point, [illegible], Geo. Savage, Mary A. Hammond, Nellie Baker, Marian Gage, H. G. Fay, July Fourth, and Addie Murchie.

Wind, N. N. W.; clear.

Spoken.

Sept. 18, by ship Cymbeline, lat. 8 22 S., lon. 105 15 E., spoke ship Palm Tree, from Manila, for New-York; [illegible], ship [illegible], from Shanghai, for London; 24th, lat. 4 24 S., lon. 106 45 E., ship Wemys Castle, from Whampoa, for do.

Dec. 8, by bark Medea, in lat. 27 22, lon. 71 37, spoke schr. Manantico from Philadelphia, for Mobile.

Sept. 12, by brig Speed, off Hatteras, spoke bark Montezuma, from Bermuda, for New-York, 10 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, via KEY WEST.—Arr. barks Cardenas and John Griffin, from New-York.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Cunard line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. McDowell, from Boston, Dec. 5, for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at noon to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 17.—The White Star line steam-ship Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from New-York Dec. 7, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—The Allan line steam-ship Polynesian, from Portland Dec. 7, has arr. here.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
CAMEOS, SCARF-RINGS, in new designs.
NEAPOLITAN CORAL, of every description.
WATCHES from the best European and American makers.
SOLID SILVER-WARE IN CASES.
LONDON, VIENNA, and PARIS FANCY GOODS.

WARD'S.
JUST RECEIVED
FROM PARIS.
LATEST STYLES
SCARF-RINGS,
PINS,
and
SLEEVE-BUTTONS.
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
AND
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED
WHITE WHEAT,
Manufactured at the Atlantic Flour-mills, Nos. 19, 20, and 22 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acknowledged by the PRESS and all who use it to be the BEST preparation of wheat for HEALTH and GENERAL EXCELLENCE ever produced.
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UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have manufactured expressly for the present season
A Splendid Variety of
House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Railway Rugs,
Traveling Shawls,
&c. &c. &c.
Adapted to Comfort.
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BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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Are Closing out their Entire
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DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, and
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FOR
The Holidays.
A Large Discount on all Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.
BRONZES, Real and Imitation.
Bronze, Gilt, and Marble CLOCKS.
CARD-RECEIVERS AND PEDESTALS.
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LACE CURTAINS AND TIDIES.
PRICES VERY LOW.

Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
No. 852 Broadway,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR WHOLE IMPORTATION OF
Clocks and Bronzes, Fine Swiss Watches, & Genova Gold Jewelry,
AND A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
FINE FANCY GOODS,
SELECTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
First of the Grand Gold Medals at Home,
World's Fairs, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.
The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
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Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.
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F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
(Between Howard and Grand sts.)
HAS OPENED HIS
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
AND SPECIALTIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
of his own manufacture, in all variety.
Also, his celebrated patent
LEGANT MUFF,
OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

WEBER
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BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices reasonable, and terms of easy, as consistent with thorough workmanship.
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OPEN IN THE EVENING.
BRONZE
MANTEL SETS, CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, VASES, COUPES, AND OTHER SIDE ORNAMENTS,
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF NEW STYLES, INCLUDING
OF MARBLES,
BLEU FLEURI, YELLOW SIENNA, BLEU TURQUIN, GRANITE DE SAVOIE, ROUGE ANTIQUE, LEVANTEAD, GRIOTTE, &C.
OF BRONZE,
VERY ANTIQUE, GREEN, &C.
OF POLISHED BRASS AND COPPER,
SETS IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURY STYLES,
OF CLOISSONNE ENAMEL,
PAINTED ENAMEL, GILT DRESDEN PORCELAIN, ELABORATE AND MARBLE, AND BRONZE CLOCKS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
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OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
FANCY FURS,
COMPRISING
FISHER SKIN, SABLE TAIL,
BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,
BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,
BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,
CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,
All at the Lowest Possible Prices.
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C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,
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Will keep their establishment open until 9 o'clock every evening up to the 1st of January.
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WATCHES of every description.
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A LARGE STOCK OF
FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
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All our DIAMOND WORK done on the premises.

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The largest assortment of Plain and Carved Pipes, Cigar Holders, and AMBER JEWELRY at extremely low prices. We manufacture all our goods, and WARRANT THEM GENUINE and to COLOR. Stores, corner of Nassau and John sts., and No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
WILLIAM SCHAUS, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Has now on exhibition a magnificent collection of oil-paintings, engravings, chromos, and porcelain paintings, embracing all the latest novelties of the season, in frames of the newest and most elegant design.

LIGHT.—HOLIDAY GIFTS. LIGHT UP every dwelling with a nice set of Gas Fixtures. Add an elegant French Bronze Portable, with Decorated Shade, or a French Clock or a Bronze Statuette. Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.
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